



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Health Department.

REPORT

ON THE

Public Health and Sanitary
Administration

FOR THE YEAR 1907.

THOMAS HOLT, M.D., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

MEDICAL OFFICER, CROWN POINT SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE TRAMWAYS COMMITTEE.

BURNLEY :

JOHN DIXON, LTD., BOROUGH PRINTING WORKS, VICTORIA STREET.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1907.

ALDERMAN PARKINSON, J.P., Chairman.

COUNCILLOR WALMSLEY, Vice-Chairman.

THE MAYOR.

ALDERMAN McFARLANE.

„ NUTTER.

COUNCILLOR CHADWICK. (From November.)

„ FARRER. (Retired November.)

„ C. M. FODEN, J.P.

„ J. HARGREAVES.

„ G. HAWORTH.

„ HEATON.

„ IRVING.

„ KAY. (Retired November.)

„ LEES. (From November.)

„ W. THORNBUR.

„ WHITEHEAD, J.P.

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„ NUTTER.

COUNCILLOR WALMSLEY.

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„ G. HAWORTH.

„ IRVING.

ERRATA.

PAGE 12—"Age and Sex Distribution," column "Females," lines 2, 3, and 4, should read as follows, 1970, 7929, 6567.

PAGE 14—"Infantile Mortality," 4th line, figure 19 should read 17.

METEOROLOGICAL CHART facing Page 66—In margin, for "Rainfall in hours" read "Rainfall in inches."



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

For the Year ending 31st December, 1907.

TO THE URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY,
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my First Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Administration of Burnley.

It is satisfactory to note a distinct rise in the birth rate, which is above the average for the last ten years ; a marked decline in the death rate, which, with one exception, is the lowest recorded for twenty-six years ; and a still more marked decline in the infantile mortality rate. This rate of deaths of children under one to a thousand births is 156, the lowest of which I can find any record. It is associated with a marked decline in the number of deaths from Diarrhoea.

In the Appendix will be found a table shewing the birth, death, and infantile rates for the last twenty-six years.

During the year Meteorological Instruments were obtained from the Meteorological Office and set up in Queen's Park, and daily records have been made since the first of June. A statement of these records will be found in the Appendix.

During the year a Public Health Act, an Act for the Early Notification of Births, and an Education Act, which provides for the medical inspection of all children entering schools have become law.

The Home Secretary called a conference of Medical Officers of Health at the Home Office, in November, as to a suggested enquiry into the effects of employment of women on child bearing, a meeting at which I was present. The

method of making this enquiry was gone into, and it was decided to carry it out on lines which are practically the same as we have been pursuing in this department for the last two years.

I have to thank the members of the Committee for their kind consideration during the year, and also Mr. Massey, the Sanitary Inspector, and the staff (male and female) for the way their duties have been carried out, and for their assistance in preparing materials for this report.

The sudden death of Alderman Parkinson, J.P., on the 3rd of February, 1908, has to be recorded with great regret. Alderman Parkinson had been Chairman of the Health Committee since 1893, with the exception of a period of four years—1900 to 1904—when he became Vice-Chairman, resigning the chairmanship on account of ill health.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS HOLT,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1907.

AREA	4,015 Acres.
POPULATION IN 1901	97,043
ESTIMATED POPULATION IN 1907.....	103,947
DENSITY	25.9
BIRTHS.....	2,987
Birth Rate, 28.7.	
DEATHS.....	1,810
Death Rate, 17.4.	
INFANTILE MORTALITY	156 per 1,000 Births.
DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	439
Union Workhouse Infirmary.....	323
Victoria Hospital.....	91
Sanatorium	25
RATEABLE VALUE	£387,728

REPORT.

Burnley—
Situation and
Physical
Features.

Burnley is situated in the valleys of the Brun and Calder, in Latitude $53^{\circ} 47' 30''$ N., and Longitude $2^{\circ} 14' 30''$ W. The two streams, which have their source on the hills to the east and south-east of the town, unite in the centre of Burnley, and after flowing for about a mile, join the Pendle Water on the northern boundary of the borough.

The height above sea level varies from 300 to 775 feet, with a mean of 465 feet.

Geological
Formation.

It is built on a clay subsoil, and derives its water supply from the hills to the east of the town.

Water Supply.

THE WATER SUPPLY, which is a public one, is entirely of upland water. The present capacity of the reservoirs is 440,000,000 gallons, taken from a gathering ground of about 2,000 acres, in which there is no cultivated land. The water is contained in five reservoirs, which are all situated within three or four miles from the centre of the town. Powers are being sought to construct a new reservoir, which will hold another 300,000,000 gallons. Filters are being constructed at the present time through which to pass the water from the Cant Clough Reservoir, as it is often discoloured with peaty matter.

Consumption of
Water.

The Consumption of Water during the year 1907 was 960,721,626 gallons, with an average daily consumption per head of 26·91 gallons for all purposes.

Rainfall.

The Rainfall for 1907 at the Water Department Office was 35·71 inches.

The Sewage
System.

THE SEWAGE SYSTEM.—The excreta is disposed of chiefly by the water-carriage system, and is carried by gravity to the sewage works at Wood End and Altham. The sewage is passed into septic tanks, the deposit being afterwards pressed and used as manure. The effluent, after passing through the clinker beds, is discharged into the river.

Ventilation of
Sewers.

The method of **ventilating the sewers** is by means of open grates in the streets, and by using downspouts as ventilators, but as I mentioned in my last report, there are not enough of these open grates, and the second method is an objectionable one for many

reasons. The Highways and Sewage Committee have added a number of open grates to those already in existence, and propose still further to add to their number.

Refuse. **Disposal of Refuse.**—This is disposed of at the Destructor, which is centrally situated, and at tips in various parts of the town.

Streets. **STREETS.**—Nearly all the main roads, streets and back courts are well paved. The regulation width of new streets is now 36 feet, and the back courts are mostly 12 feet wide.

Houses. **HOUSES.**—These are for the most part substantially built of sandstone, and the nature of the dwellings is as follows :—

Single Rooms.....	112
Back-to-back and Single Dwellings	2,224
Other Dwellings	20,943
Total.....	23,279

The great bulk of the houses are four roomed, self-contained, and commodious ; each having its own back yard, which, in the newer houses, must contain 120 square feet.

Open Spaces. The combined area of the **Public Parks and Recreation Grounds** amounts to over 181 acres. Their distribution will be seen on the map at the end of this report.

Baths. There are **Public Baths**, owned by the Corporation, both in the centre of the town, and in Gannow for the west end of the town. It is proposed to provide baths also for the north part of the town.

Abattoirs. There are no private slaughter-houses, all the slaughtering being done at the **Public Abattoirs**, a matter of great advantage in the prevention of the sale of diseased or otherwise unfit meat. Further particulars about the Public Abattoirs will be found under the heading of Food Inspection.

Victoria Hospital. **PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.**—The **Victoria Hospital**, which is a charitable institution, has provision for about 75 patients. It is a general Hospital, and quite a modern building.

Sanatorium. The provision for infectious diseases is controlled by the **Joint Hospital Board**, a Board with representatives from Burnley County

Borough, Brierfield Urban District, Padiham Urban District, and Burnley Rural District. This Board has under its management the **Sanatorium**—a modern institution with pavilions capable of accommodating 100 patients. It is used for the treatment of all the Notifiable Infectious Diseases, with the exception of Smallpox and Puerperal Fever. It is situated about two miles from the centre of the town, on a hill overlooking it.

Smallpox
Hospital.

The provision for Smallpox, also under the Joint Hospital Board, is at **Crown Point**, a hill on the south side of the town, about 1,100 feet high, and just outside the Borough. It is a corrugated-iron structure, and is in an excellent position as regards isolation. This excellence of position carries with it a great disadvantage, inasmuch as there is no water laid on, but has all to be carried to the buildings. This question of the water supply has often engaged the attention of the Joint Hospital Board, and it is to be hoped that it will be solved before there is any necessity to again put these buildings to the use for which they were erected.

The Corporation own a block of buildings in Briercliffe Road, which are intended for the isolation of any infectious disease contacts; they are chiefly used now as a disinfecting station, more especially of smallpox contacts. These buildings, which were formerly for the accommodation of smallpox patients, are under the charge of the Health Committee.

Workhouse.

The **Workhouse** of the Burnley Union, with its Infirmary, is situated within the Borough.

Schools.

Schools.—The present total accommodation for children in the Public Elementary Schools amounts to 20,500. Nine of these schools are quite modern buildings, and accommodate about 8,000 children.

Population.

POPULATION.—In 1891 the population was 87,016.

In 1901 ,, ,, 97,043.

The difference between these two numbers shews us the rate at which Burnley has increased in the decade, 1891–1901. If we estimate that Burnley has increased at the same rate during the period from 1901 to the present time, then the population in the middle of 1907 would come to 103,947, and it is on these figures that the rates for 1907 in this Report are calculated.

The following table gives the age and sex distribution for 1907, estimated in the way already mentioned :—

Table 1.—AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

The following are the estimated numbers of the population at various ages, based on the Census of 1901 :—

Ages.	Census of 1901.	Estimated for 1907.		
		Total 1907.	Males.	Females.
At all ages	97,043	103,947	48,600	55,347
Under 1	2,410	2,581	1,294	1,287
1 to 2.....	2,104	2,252	1,108	1,144
2 to 3.....	2,008	2,151	1,069	1,082
3 to 4.....	2,247	2,406	1,176	1,230
4 to 5.....	2,136	2,290	1,146	1,144
Total under 5.....	10,905	11,680	5,793	5,887
5 to 10	10,325	11,059	5,396	5,663
10 to 15	10,031	10,744	5,192	5,552
15 to 25	19,556	20,947	9,351	11,596
25 to 35	16,305	17,464	7,935	9,529
35 to 45	12,876	13,792	6,504	7,288
45 to 55	8,968	9,606	4,539	5,067
55 to 65	5,266	5,642	2,622	3,020
65 and over	2,811	3,013	1,168	1,745

Occupation.

OCCUPATION.—The occupation of the population is mostly in the cotton weaving trade. It is estimated that nearly 30,000 people are actually engaged in this in Burnley. It finds employment for children as “half-timers,” who must be over twelve, and adults, both men and women. The estimated numbers employed in this way are given in the following table. The hours the cotton operatives work are from 6 to 8, 8-30 to 12-30, and 1-30 to 5-30.

Table 2.—THE AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS IS ESTIMATED TO BE AS FOLLOWS.

Ages.	Total.	Males.	Females.
COTTON INDUSTRY—			
At all ages.....	29,910	12,433	17,477
10 to 15	3,442	1,472	1,969
15 to 25	11,787	3,858	7,928
25 to 45	11,629	5,062	6,569
45 to 65	2,916	1,917	999
65 and upwards	136	124	12
Unmarried Females engaged in Cotton Industry			11,251
Married or Widowed Females engaged in Cotton Industry...			6,225
Total.....			17,476
OTHER OCCUPATIONS—			Estimated Number.
Milliners, Dressmakers, and Seamstresses			1,361
Domestic Servants (Females)			1,346
Laundry and Charwomen			383
Clerks and Agents			927
Colliers and others employed in Mines			3,050
Engineers and Ironworkers			2,068
Builders and Workers of Constructions			2,420
General Labourers			715
Carriers, &c.			835

Many of the preceding figures and facts, though well known to the members of the Health Committee, are given in accordance with instructions contained in a memorandum issued by the Local Government Board to Medical Officers of Health, which calls for information in these reports as to the chief occupations of the inhabitants, the house accommodation, sewerage and drainage, disposal of refuse, water supply, isolation hospital accommodation, &c.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births and
Deaths.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—There are two Registration Sub-districts in Burnley, East and West Wards.

The East Ward* comprises the municipal wards of St. Andrew's, Daneshouse, Stoneyholme, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, and Fulledge.

The West comprises the municipal wards of Burnley Wood, Healey, Trinity, Whittlefield, Gannow, and Lowerhouse.

In the East Ward there were registered :—

Births.....	1,511
Deaths	1,220

In the West Ward there were registered :—

Births.....	1,476
Deaths	713

Births.

BIRTHS.—There have been 2,987 births (1,556 males and 1,431 females), of which 44 were born in the Workhouse (21 males and 23 females).

These figures give a birth-rate of 28·7 for the year. This is an improvement on last year (27·5), and is slightly above the average for the last ten years (28·5).

The birth-rate is highest in St. Paul's Ward (34·8), and lowest in Stoneyholme (20·8).

Illegitimate
Births.

Illegitimate Births.—There have been 182 illegitimate births (86 males and 96 females) as against 167 last year. 44 of these were born in the Workhouse, and 16 were children of mothers whose homes were in other parts of the Union. Of these births there were 166 Burnley mothers, as against 161 last year.

Deaths.

DEATHS.—The total deaths in Burnley were 1,933. Of this number, 142 were of non-residents, and occurred in the Workhouse, Victoria Hospital, or Sanatorium. This left 1,791 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 19 deaths of Burnley people who have died in Public Institutions outside Burnley. Eleven of these died in the County Asylum at Lancaster.

*All the Public Institutions are in this ward.

The net deaths, therefore, are 1,810, of which 922 were males and 888 females, giving a death-rate of 17·4. This rate is the lowest, with one exception, for the last 26 years, and is a marked decrease on last year (19·7), as it is also on the average for the last ten years (19·3).

The particulars of the deaths, with the ages and the wards, are given in the Appendix.

As the Burnley Workhouse Infirmary is situated within the Borough, all deaths occurring there are shewn by the registrar as Burnley deaths. From the foregoing returns the deaths of those who are known to have come from other places are eliminated and sent to the districts from which these people have come, but there is a certain proportion of tramps and other people who, having no fixed abode, are necessarily shewn as Burnley deaths, and this has the effect of raising our death-rate to some extent.

Inquests.

Inquests.—There were 132 inquests held in Burnley during the year ; the verdicts were as follows :—

Accidental Death.....	69
Natural Causes.....	52
Suicide	8
Open Verdict	3

CAUSES OF DEATH—

Infantile Mortality.

Infantile Mortality.—There were 468 deaths of children under one year of age and 2,987 children born. This gives a rate of 156 deaths per thousand births, and is the lowest of which we have any record, being 19 per thousand below the previous lowest of 173, registered in 1896, and 56 below last year. Of the above number 57 were illegitimate children, and as there were 182 illegitimate children born, this gives an infantile death rate of illegitimate children of 313 per thousand illegitimate children born.

This decline in the Infantile Mortality rate is very satisfactory, but a rate of 156 is still a very high one, as will be seen on reference to the table which compares Burnley with some other towns. In a following table the position of Burnley is shewn relative to other towns in Lancashire where the children in most instances are born

Infantile
Mortality.

and reared in similar conditions, and have been subject to the same climatic influences. It will be noticed that many of the towns have a lower rate than they had last year, but the reduction is in no large town nearly so great as that in the case of Burnley.

From enquiries made by the Female Health Visitors it was found that 33 children were born in single-roomed dwellings, and 461 in back-to-back or single houses.

The figures relating to the mortality are as follows :—

	Number Born.		Died.		Rate.
Single-room Dwellings	33	.....	10	.....	303
Back-to-back	461	.....	94	.....	204
Other Dwellings	2493	.....	364	.....	146

Table 3.—Infantile Mortality in the Lancashire Towns during
1906 and 1907.

Name of Town.	1906.	1907.
Stalybridge.....	207	219
Ince-in-Makerfield.....	182	174
Chadderton	118	171
Chorley	140	168
Leigh.....	176	165
Wigan	162	162
Widnes	189	161
Preston	199	158
Stockport.....	186	158
BURNLEY	212	157
Ashton-under-Lyne	<u>153</u>	<u>156</u>
St. Helens	158	154
Farnworth	188	154
Blackburn	156	153
Hindley	163	153
Bolton	140	145
Manchester	167	145
Oldham.....	146	144
Liverpool.....	172	142
Middleton	135	142
Gorton	159	141
Salford	159	140
Lancaster.....	137	140
Radcliffe	162	139
Bury	177	136
Rawtenstall	124	135
Bacup	122	131
Heywood	172	125
Colne	175	124
Bootle	150	123
Eccles.....	140	123
Rochdale	140	122
Waterloo-with-Seaforth.....	117	122
Warrington	157	119
Darwen	136	117
Barrow-in-Furness	125	115
Nelson	129	111
Birkenhead.....	151	109
Swinton and Pendlebury.....	200	109
Accrington	132	107
Wallasey	118	99
Stretford	122	96

Table 4.—Showing Population, Birth Rate, Death Rate,
and Infantile Mortality in 28 Large Towns.

Taken from the Registrar General's Reports.

Name of Town.	Population in 1907.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.
Wigan.....	86,606	30·7	18·6	162
Nottingham	257,489	26·7	13·5	160
Preston	117,093	26·6	19·0	158
Stockport	100,986	29·8	17·6	158
Middlesborough.....	101,783	34·1	20·4	158
BURNLEY	103,947	28·4	17·5	157
St. Helens	92,476	34·1	18·6	154
Blackburn	134,980	24·7	16·9	153
Birmingham	553,155	28·2	16·1	147
Bolton.....	182,917	24·3	16·7	145
Manchester	643,148	28·6	18·0	145
Sheffield	455,553	30·8	17·0	145
Oldham	141,730	26·4	19·3	144
Liverpool	746,144	31·7	18·9	142
Salford	236,670	29·1	17·6	140
Gateshead	125,783	30·6	15·4	136
South Shields	113,460	28·8	16·6	133
Sunderland.....	156,029	34·1	19·1	132
Wolverhampton.....	102,016	26·3	15·1	130
Leeds	470,268	24·8	15·2	130
Bradford	290,323	19·9	14·7	124
Norwich	119,191	24·9	14·5	124
Rochdale	87,999	23·5	17·1	122
Northampton.....	95,070	20·6	12·2	121
Derby	125,774	25·1	14·3	120
Birkenhead.....	118,553	31·2	15·3	109
Halifax	110,138	17·3	14·3	103
Huddersfield	98,814	22·0	16·2	97

Table 5.—Vital Statistics from some of the smaller surrounding towns.

Name of Town.	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.
Haslingden	19,116	20·55	15·79	145
Ramsbottom	16,200	20·00	14·13	100
Oswaldtwistle	14,800	25·40	16·08	116
Padiham	13,850	24·54	15·81	194
Great Harwood	13,500	22·74	12·00	104
Clayton-le-Moors	8,900	26·6	13·50	143
Brierfield	8,200	21·83	12·50	151
Church	6,850	23·8	13·72	122
Barrowford	5,500	24·5	12·7	148

Causes of Death of Children under One Year.

Cause.	No.
Pneumonia	126
Bronchitis	
Diarrhœa	72
Premature Birth.....	66
Debility, Marasmus, &c.	53
Congenital Defects.....	28
Convulsions	21
Accidental Deaths	*14
Tabes Mesenterica	13
General Tuberculosis.....	9
Whooping Cough	9
Teething	9
Meningitis	8
Natural Causes (Inquest)	6
Gastritis	5
Syphilis	5
Tubercular Meningitis	3
Dyspepsia.....	3
Accidents at Birth	3
Diphtheria	2
Measles.....	2
Heart Disease.....	2
Rickets	2
Chicken Pox	1
Septic Diseases	1
Intestinal Obstruction	1
Spasmodic Croup	1
Diseases of the Ear	1
Want of Breast Milk	1
Phthisis	1
Total	468

* 12 of these cases were accidentally suffocated.

Of the above, **262 must be looked upon as preventible deaths**, where the feeding, nursing, and the care of the infants has been at fault.

Premature
Birth, etc.

Premature Birth, Debility, Marasmus, etc., and Congenital Defects are responsible for 147 deaths. The separate figures for each cause of death are shewn in the preceding table, but we may consider these diseases under one heading as pre-natal disease.

Pre-natal disease as a source of infantile deaths is always an important factor, and one over which we have very little control. All our efforts to deal with this disease must necessarily be confined to affecting the parents previous to the birth of the child, a matter which is exceedingly difficult. It is to see if any action in this direction can be taken that the Home Office issued a Circular in May last, calling attention to the Report of the Physical Deterioration Committee in reference to the further regulation of industrial employment of women before and after childbirth. As the question of imposing further restrictions on their employment presents very great difficulties, the Government wish to have fuller information as regards the effect of employment both before and after child birth on the health of the mother and child, and as regards the social and economic effects which the prohibition of such employment would entail.

The Home Secretary therefore suggested "that a simultaneous and systematic enquiry into the subject on uniform lines by Medical Officers of Health of a number of respective industrial centres would yield the best results." He called attention also to the fact that the Notification of Births Act had become law, and suggested its adoption by the various Authorities, with a view to facilitating this enquiry.

In accordance with his request, and at the direction of the Health Committee, I attended a conference at the Home Office on November 6th, when the method and scope of the enquiry were fully discussed.

At a later date a suggested form of enquiry into each birth was sent. As this differs very little from the one that has been used for nearly two years by our Female Health Visitors, I need not give you details of it.

It is to be hoped, as a result of this enquiry, that fuller information will be available as to the effects of the employment of women on child-bearing, and also as to its effects on the women themselves.

CHART No. 1.

Shewing the Infantile Deaths for each week during 1907.

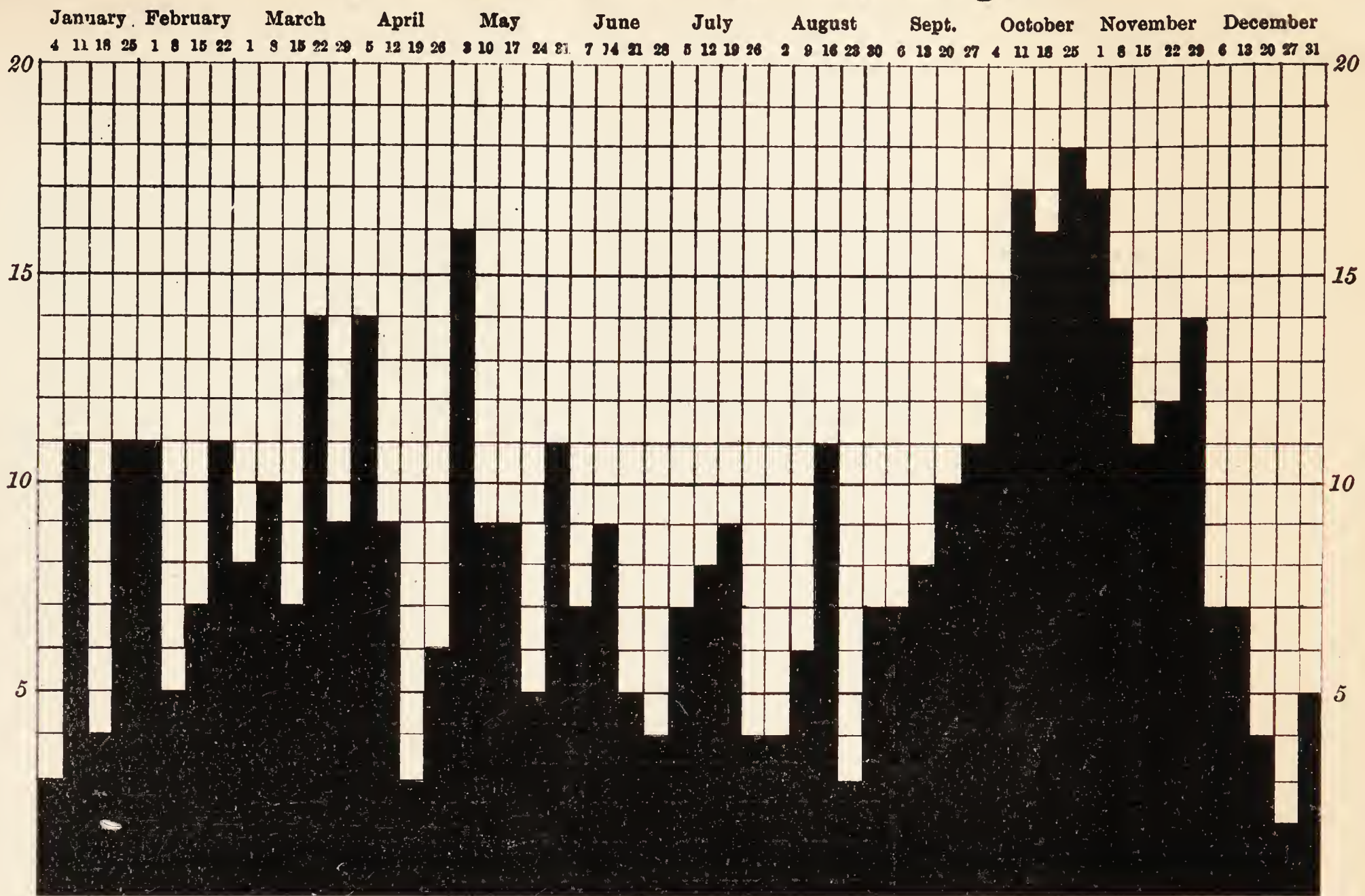
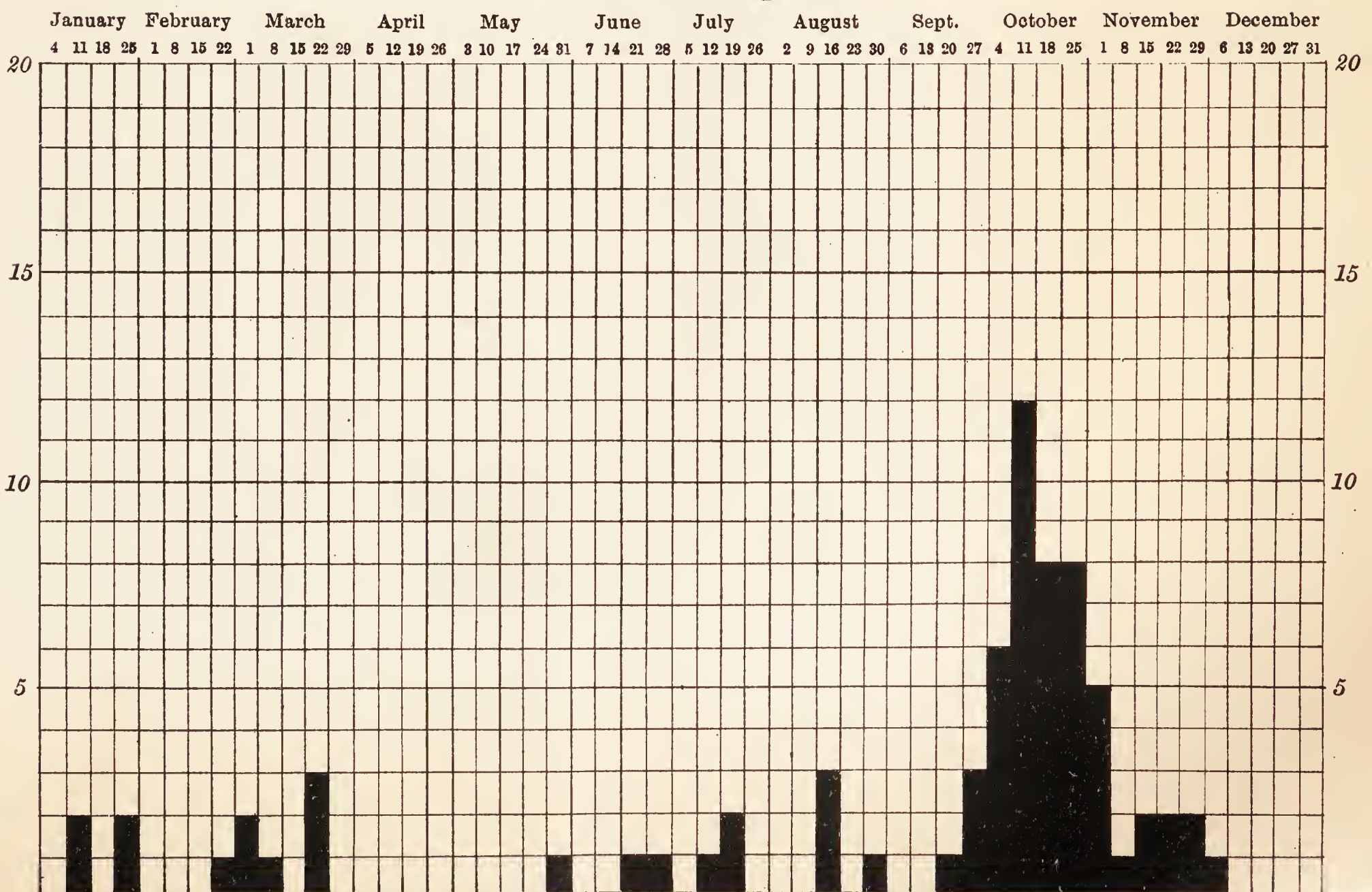


CHART No. 2.

Shewing Deaths under one year of age from Diarrhoea for each week during 1907.



Respiratory
Diseases.

Respiratory Diseases.—These diseases have caused 126 deaths as compared with 91 last year. The proportion of deaths from these diseases does not vary very greatly from year to year, as will be seen by referring to past reports. A reference to Table 5 in the Appendix will show that 101 have died from Bronchitis under one year of age, of which only three are under one month old. From Pneumonia there have been 25 deaths, and none of these are under one month old. Of these 126 children, 64 died under the age of six months, and of this number 37 were artificially fed.

Infantile
Diarrhœa.

Infantile Diarrhœa.—This disease has caused 72 deaths, as compared with 208 last year. The number of children who have died from Infantile Diarrhœa during the last ten years is shewn in the following table, to which is added the Infantile Death Rate for those years :—

	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Diarrhœa Deaths.....	134	235	150	157	68	115	190	123	208	72
Infant Mortality per thousand births	194	273	208	227	175	216	232	174	212	156

A reference to the figures regarding the rainfall shews that this Diarrhœa was during and following the dry period in the month of September, and an inquiry into the method of feeding the children also shews that out of the 72 children who died from it, 61 were artificially fed. The obvious inference is, that the Infantile Diarrhœa is due to contamination of the food, and the dry weather, with its flies, dust, and unflushed sewers, is the great if not the greatest predisposing cause to such a complaint as this.

On making enquiry into the deaths of these young children it was often found that the houses where the death had occurred were in close proximity to a stable, with its accompanying manure heap, and there is no doubt in many instances that these manure heaps were often the source of pollution of the air, and consequent contamination of the food in the house adjoining. Better construction of many of the manure pits and stable yards, and more frequent removal of the manure are urgently required.

The figures in the above table shew what a great number of the infantile deaths are due to this disease, and we appear in Burnley

to be more troubled with it than many of the other towns where the children are born and spend the first year of their life under practically similar conditions to ours in Burnley. No very adequate reason, however, can be advanced for this, unless it is that the feeding and care of the children in these other towns is better than it is with us. We have at present no statistics which support this, but by the Home Office enquiry it is to be hoped that facts bearing on this subject will be brought to light.

That the Diarrhœa was much milder than in many previous years was undoubtedly due in a measure to the climatic conditions which prevailed last summer. Special efforts were made, however, to guard against the disease. In the dry weather the drains were more frequently flushed in those districts where in previous years diarrhœa had been mostly found. If there were any children suffering the Female Health Visitors visited the homes of all the young children in that neighbourhood, and it is quite certain by this method of patrolling suspicious districts, or in many cases streets, that a great number of deaths from this complaint were avoided. Deaths from diarrhœa are generally due to the parents not sending for the doctor soon enough. Bills were distributed in the districts where it was known to be or likely to be, pointing this out, and the Female Health Visitors were specially instructed to get the parents to attend to the illness, if the child presented the slightest sign of it.

Notification of
Births Act, 1907.

Infantile Mortality continues to occupy an important place in the minds of sanitarians, and during the year the **Notification of Births Act** has been passed. The provisions of this Act are as follows :—“ In the case of every child born in an area in which this Act is adopted it shall be the duty of the father of the childand of any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of, or within six hours after, the birth, to give notice in writing of the birth to the medical officer of health of the district in which the child is born.” This notice must be sent within thirty-six hours. This was passed to enable the Local Health Authority to visit, if necessary, any child and mother at an early period after birth, and not, as often happened heretofore, to have to wait for the registration which might be, and in most cases was, about six weeks after birth.

The Council decided to adopt this Act, and the permission of the Local Government Board was given to adopt it, it comes into force in February, 1908.

Though good results are most certain to follow this Act, we have by our Female Health Visitors been able to anticipate these somewhat, for we have got the births from the midwives within a few days, these births in most instances being the very ones we wish to visit early. Perhaps the improvement of our record for this year may be in some measure due to the early visitation of the mothers and children.

In the sections on Female Health Visitors, Midwives, and Milk Depot, will be found an account of the work carried out by the Health Committee in their endeavours to cope with the Infantile Mortality.

Education
(Administrative
Provisions)
Act, 1907.

That the government of the country are coming to regard the infantile mortality and the physical deterioration of our people, two things undoubtedly in close connection, with grave concern, is shewn by the Act above mentioned, and also by the **Education (Administration Provisions) Act, 1907**, which provides for the medical inspection of all children as they enter school, and the issue of a memorandum by the Education Board which lays down clearly that this work must be looked upon as organically connected with public health work. Also that the Board will look to the Local Education Authority for a scheme or schemes for dealing with such defectives as may be found.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Bronchitis and
Puenmonia, &c.

These diseases which include **Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Laryngitis, Pleurisy, and Asthma**, account for 425 deaths.

The age distribution of these deaths was as follows :—

Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.
126	59	4	17	34	104	81

It will be again noticed how the two extremes of life are affected by these diseases, and this table should be compared with the one given under Phthisis.

Phthisis.

Phthisis or Tuberculosis of the Lungs caused 142 deaths at the following ages :—

Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.
1	2	7	29	53	44	6

On comparing this table with the one above, it will be seen how the middle portions of life are mostly affected, and as a further indication of an undoubted connection between Respiratory Diseases and Tuberculosis of the Lung, I have made a chart which compares the curves of Respiratory Diseases and Phthisis for the last 14 years, and it will be seen how closely they are related to each other.

Of the 142 Phthisis deaths 37 died in the workhouse, as against 40 last year.

The average age at death was 37·4 as compared with 36 last year.

In the Corporation Bill now before Parliament, powers are being sought for the compulsory notification of Phthisis of Lungs, the usefulness of which will be enormously enhanced if means of isolation are provided for the cases notified.

CHART No. 3.

Death Rates of Persons over one per 1,000 of population from Phthisis (red), and Respiratory Diseases (black).

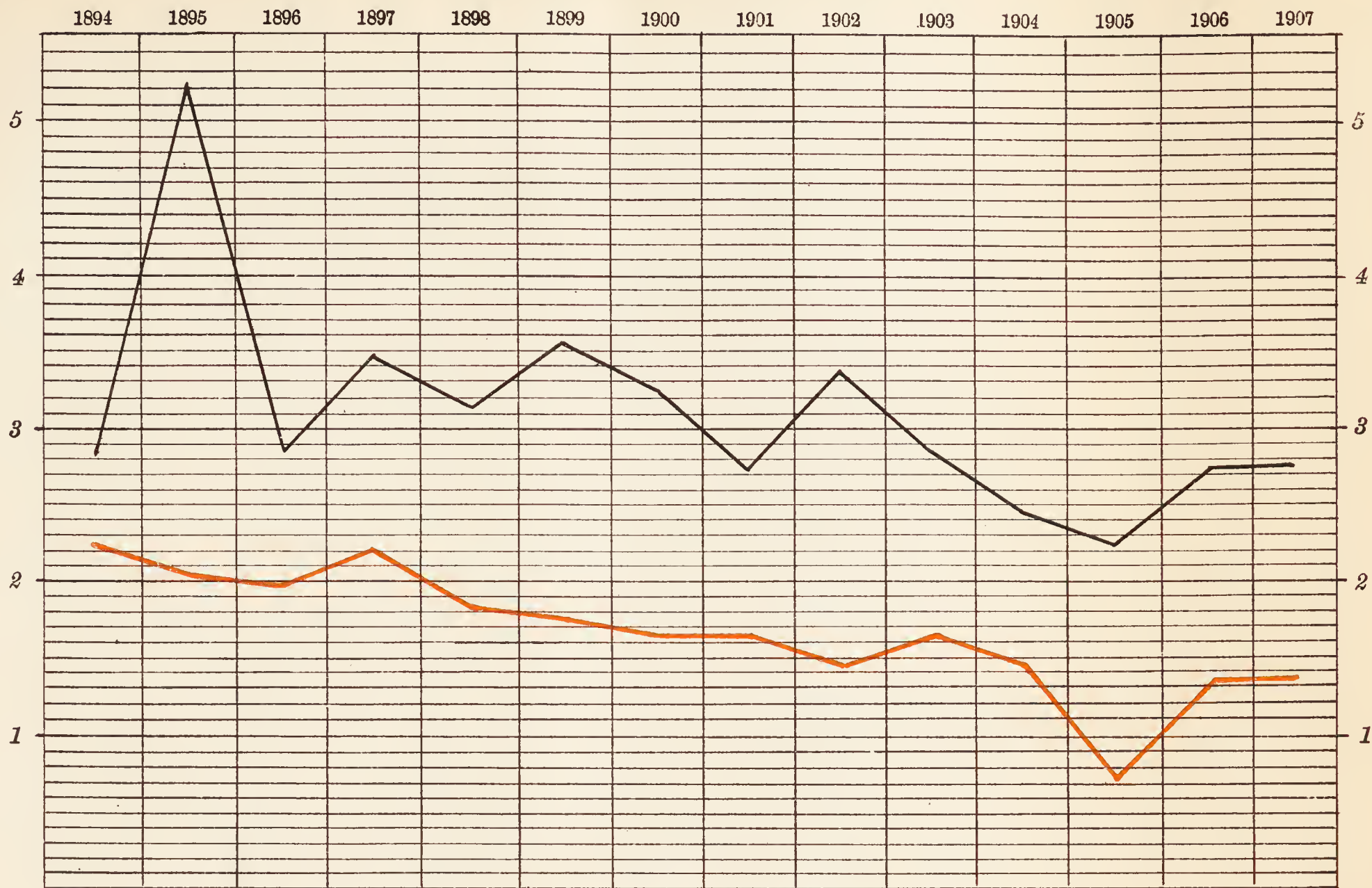


CHART No. 4.

Number of Deaths from Phthisis (red) and Respiratory Diseases (Black) of persons over one year old, shewing seasonal incidence.



Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis.—Under this heading must be mentioned 69 deaths from other forms of tubercular disease, divided as follows :—

Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.
25	20	7	3	8	6

Meningitis.

Meningitis.—During the year circulars were issued by the Local Government Board, warning local authorities of the prevalence of Epidemic Cerebro Spinal Meningitis in various parts of the country. This circular contained information as to the appearances and methods of diagnosing this disease, and as a precaution a number of copies of the circular were obtained and sent, along with a letter, asking each medical man to notify to the Medical Officer of Health any suspicious case of meningitis. Though several cases were notified as being suspicious, only one, however, was found to be of the epidemic variety ; some of the spinal fluid from this case being sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Manchester, with a positive result.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NOTIFIABLE.—

Scarlet Fever. **Scarlet Fever.**—There have been 512 cases reported, and 13 deaths registered, which gives a morbidity rate of 4·9 per thousand of population, and a mortality rate of 2·54 per cent. of cases reported. Last year the death rate was 4·78 per cent.

These figures are below the average for the last 10 years, both for number of cases and number of deaths.

Though the number of cases reported has been greater than at any time since 1902, the percentage of deaths is much less than at any time during the last ten years. The figures for each year will be seen on Table 8.

The disease has been of a mild form ; it has affected all parts of the borough, and has prevailed throughout the year, as will be seen on the accompanying Table 6.

The following statement shews the comparative length of time that elapsed between the onset of the disease and notification to this office :—

Reported within 6 days of onset.	Over 6 and within 14 days.	Over 14 and within 21 days.	Over 21 and within 28 days.	Over 28 days.	Total.
442	38	19	12	1	512

In 27 of the cases the patient was actually peeling at the time of notification ; it is owing to this fact that the control of the disease has been so difficult.

Many of the cases have been so mild that a medical man has not been called in until some illness has supervened that has necessitated his attendance, when he has discovered his patient desquamating, having probably by that time infected several other children.

As soon as we have received the notification, the patient has been isolated, and no further harm has resulted.

Scarlet Fever.

Of the 512 cases 243 have been removed to the Sanatorium.

Disinfection of the houses and clothing has been carried out in all the cases. Bills have been distributed in the neighbourhood of infected houses, pointing out that Scarlet Fever was prevalent in that district, and emphasizing the importance of recognising the early signs of the disease and the necessity for isolation.

Once the cases have been notified there appears to have been very little further infection from that source. The 512 cases occurred in 468 houses, and as 23 houses were infected by more than one patient, this leaves 445 houses where one case only occurred, and 23 with 67 cases. In many of the latter the notification of the different cases has been simultaneous, thus giving no chance of isolating the primary case.

The only chance of effectively dealing with an epidemic of this kind is to secure better care by the guardians of young children who are likely to become infected. When a child suffers from a sore throat especially, it should be carefully isolated from the other children for a day or two and watched. This in most houses is possible, for it can easily be prevented from sleeping with the other children, or from using the same vessels to eat and drink from. This latter is a very important matter, as the throat is the point of entrance into the system of the poison of Scarlet Fever. With such a simple form of isolation as mentioned there would be a great reduction in the number of cases reported.

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria.—There have been 77 cases notified and 14 deaths, against 80 and 12 respectively last year; the mortality rate being 18 per cent. of cases notified, as against 15 per cent. last year.

These figures are, however, below the average for the ten previous years, which are respectively 99 and 23.

Of these cases 14 were admitted to the Sanatorium, and 3 of them died.

As in the case of Scarlet Fever, this disease was not confined to any particular part of the Borough.

To combat this disease successfully its early recognition is necessary, and the remarks under Scarlet Fever as regards the sore

throat of young children might be repeated here, for with early recognition and suitable treatment, many lives could be saved, as well as further cases prevented.

Typhoid.

Typhoid or Enteric Fever.—43 cases of this disease were notified and 10 deaths ; last year 64 cases and 11 deaths. The percentage of deaths to cases is higher, 23 per cent. against 17 last year.

Fulledge Ward has suffered the most, having 11 of the total number. In no case has this disease assumed the form of an epidemic. 13 of the cases were admitted to the Sanatorium.

Erysipelas.

Erysipelas.—119 cases reported with 9 deaths. Last year there were 149 cases and 12 deaths. 22 were notified from the Workhouse. The percentage of deaths to cases is 7·5, last year it was 6·7.

Puerperal
Fever.

Puerperal Fever.—There were 15 cases of this disease notified, of which 10 died, or 66 per cent. of deaths to cases. Last year the figures were 10 cases and 3 deaths, or 30 per cent. of deaths.

Though this is a very high rate of mortality, it is, however, not very much higher than the previous ten years, the average of which is 59 per cent.

Eight of the fifteen cases were attended by four midwives, who in all cases were suspended until proper disinfection of their clothing and equipment had been carried out.

Puerperal Fever is always an extremely fatal disease, and one over which a Local Sanitary Authority has not much control. We can only hope to effect some improvement by strict supervision of the midwives. Cleansing and disinfection of the house in all cases is carried out, but our only means of preventing the spread of this disease is to see that the person in attendance on the woman is thoroughly disinfected before she is allowed to attend any other lying-in woman.

Two of the deaths occurred in surroundings totally unsuited to the proper care of women suffering from such a disease. An endeavour to remove these women was unsuccessful.

Table 6.—Number of Cases of Scarlet Fever notified in each Ward during each week of 1907.

Week ending.	St. Andrew's.	Daneshouse.	Stoneyholme.	St. Peter's.	St. Paul's.	Fulledge.	Burnley Wood.	Healey.	Trinity.	Whittlefield.	Gannow.	Lowerhouse.	Total for each week.
January 5..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
„ 12..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	5
„ 19..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	7
„ 26..	..	1	1	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	1	..	9
Feb'y. 2..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
„ 9..	..	1	..	1	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	9
„ 16..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	5
„ 23..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March 2..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
„ 9..	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	8
„ 16..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
„ 23..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	5
„ 30..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
April 6..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
„ 13..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	7
„ 20..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
„ 27..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	7
May 4..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
„ 11..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	6
„ 18..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
„ 25..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
June 1..	1	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	10
„ 8..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	6
„ 15..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
„ 22..	1	1	1	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	9
„ 29..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
July 6..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	7
„ 13..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	5
„ 20..	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	10
„ 27..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	9
August 3..	1	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	12
„ 10..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	4
„ 17..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	7
„ 24..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	5	2	..	1	13
„ 31..	1	..	..	3	1	2	2	1	1	..	3	7	21
Sept. 7..	..	2	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	10
„ 14..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	2	8
„ 21..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	4	3	2	1	..	13
„ 28..	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	4	1	2	4	8	26
October 5..	..	1	..	2	..	1	2	..	2	..	2	2	12
„ 12..	..	1	2	3	1	..	1	2	2	2	3	3	20
„ 19..	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	3	2	4	2	4	21
„ 26..	1	..	..	1	1	2	2	5	1	2	3	2	20
Nov. 2..	..	1	..	1	2	..	5	1	1	1	4	4	20
„ 9..	1	..	..	1	..	2	6	..	1	..	1	..	12
„ 16..	..	..	..	1	..	2	4	1	1	..	..	2	11
„ 23..	1	..	..	1	..	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	19
„ 30..	..	2	..	3	2	1	3	1	2	..	..	1	15
Dec. 7..	..	..	1	3	..	2	2	2	..	..	1	3	14
„ 14..	1	3	2	..	1	1	4	3	..	..	..	2	17
„ 21..	2	1	1	..	2	5	..	2	..	..	..	1	14
„ 28..	3	1	..	..	5	4	3	..	3	3	..	4	26
„ 31..	..	..	4	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	9
Total.....	27	34	18	37	35	76	80	41	40	24	36	64	512

Table 7. LIST OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SHOWING THE NUMBER NOTIFIED AND THE NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH WARD.

Wards and Institutions.	Notifications and Deaths.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas
St. Andrew's.....	Notified Deaths.....	24 0	5 3	0 0	0 0	8 1
Daneshouse	Notified ... Deaths.....	34 0	2 0	2 0	1 1	8 0
Stoneyholme	Notified Deaths.....	18 0	6 2	4 1	1 1	5 0
St. Peter's	Notified Deaths.....	37 1	1 1	1 0	1 0	5 0
St. Paul's	Notified Deaths.....	35 0	11 0	4 0	4 3	13 0
Fulledge	Notified Deaths.....	76 2	12 1	11 2	4 3	12 0
Burnley Wood...	Notified Deaths.....	80 0	11 0	4 1	1 0	15 2
Healey	Notified Deaths.....	41 0	11 2	1 0	1 1	9 0
Trinity	Notified Deaths.....	40 2	4 0	2 1	0 0	6 0
Whittlefield.....	Notified Deaths.....	24 0	4 2	1 1	1 0	3 0
Gannow	Notified Deaths.....	36 0	6 0	1 0	0 0	11 0
Lowerhouse	Notified Deaths.....	64 1	3 1	6 0	1 1	2 1
Workhouse	Notified Deaths.....	2 0	1 0	5 2	0 0	22 4
Hospital	Notified Deaths.....	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0
Sanatorium	Admitted .. Deaths.....	243 7	14 2	13 2	0 0	14 1
Total Notified		512	77	43	15	119
Total Deaths.....		13	14	10	10	9
Percentage of deaths to cases		2.54	18.1	23.2	66	7.5

Table 8.—LIST OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

CASES, DEATHS, AND MORTALITY RATE PER CENT. FOR TEN YEARS.

Year.	Notifications and Death Rate.	Small- pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas
1898	Notified	0	150	126	118	4	114
	Deaths.....	0	6	29	26	0	8
	Mortality Rate	0	4.0	23.0	22.0	0	7.0
1899	Notified	1	1642	81	119	11	142
	Deaths.....	0	73	22	20	11	3
	Mortality Rate	0	4.5	27.1	16.8	100	2.1
1900	Notified	1	1008	78	65	5	116
	Deaths.....	0	54	15	17	5	4
	Mortality Rate	0	5.0	19.2	26.1	100	3.4
1901	Notified	0	274	128	56	9	99
	Deaths.....	0	10	46	9	5	2
	Mortality Rate	0	3.6	35.9	16.0	55.0	2.0
1902	Notified	41	952	192	77	5	90
	Deaths.....	5	68	40	18	1	2
	Mortality Rate	12.2	7.1	20.8	23.3	20.0	2.2
1903	Notified	231	412	94	43	4	110
	Deaths.....	9	25	18	14	2	3
	Mortality Rate	3.9	6.0	19.1	32.5	50.0	2.7
1904	Notified	31	234	75	61	9	128
	Deaths.....	0	13	20	19	6	4
	Mortality Rate	0	5.5	26.6	31.1	66.0	3.1
1905	Notified	81	330	65	75	12	176
	Deaths.....	4	19	18	12	7	6
	Mortality Rate	4.9	5.7	27.6	16.0	58.3	3.4
1906	Notified	0	262	80	64	10	149
	Deaths.....	0	12	12	11	3	10
	Mortality Rate	0	4.6	15.0	17.2	33.0	6.7
1907	Notified	0	512	77	43	15	119
	Deaths.....	0	13	14	10	10	9
	Mortality Rate	0	2.5	18.1	23.2	66.0	7.5
Average No. of cases ...		38.6	577.6	99.6	72.1	8.4	124.3
,, ,, deaths		1.8	29.3	23.4	15.6	5.0	5.1
,, percentage of deaths to cases...		4.6	5.0	23.5	21.6	59.5	4.1

NON-NOTIFIABLE—

Measles.

Measles.—There have been 7 deaths from Measles, as compared with 117 last year.

Notification of cases from the schools is carried out, but this, of course, only refers to children at school, and as Measles is a disease chiefly affecting children before they attain school age, this method of judging of its prevalence is not very trustworthy.

On studying Table 9, it is seen how Measles epidemics occur with great regularity practically every alternate year. All the deaths were children under three, the ages being as follows :—

Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.
2	3	2

Whooping
Cough.

Whooping Cough.—This is another of the non-notifiable infectious diseases which is always with us, and during the year there were 26 deaths. During the last three years the number of deaths has been stationary, so that we may assume that the number of cases has been the same. Like Measles, the most susceptible age is early childhood. All the deaths were of children under four, divided as follows :—

Under 1 year.	Under 2 years.	Under 3 years.	Under 4 years.
9	13	2	2

Like Measles, the infectious material of this disease is the discharge from the nose and throat, and it is by the disinfection of articles that have become contaminated in this way that we must hope for the best result of any preventive measures that we can take.

Influenza.

Influenza.—This disease, though a very prevalent one, is not often assigned as the only cause of death,

In three of the fifteen deaths, Influenza is put down as the only cause of death ; in five, the disease has been followed by Heart Failure, in three by Pneumonia, in three by Bronchitis, and in one by Apoplexy.

The ages at death were as follows :—

15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.
3	1	5	6

Prevention of
Infectious
Disease.

On receiving notification of a case of notifiable infectious disease, the house where it has occurred has been visited as soon as possible. If isolation cannot be secured, the patient is at once removed to the Sanatorium, and the rooms and clothing disinfected.

In all efforts for the prevention of infectious disease the question of isolation of the first case is the important one, and can not be insisted upon too much, especially in the case of children. Many diseases which were not considered at one time in any way infectious have been found to be so, and as the infection, as far as we know of all these diseases, is in the form of living organisms, it is necessary to remove these, and this we do by removal of a person suffering from the disease, and thus we try to prevent their access to the body of an uninfected one. We must also prevent their possible growth by the removal of any suitable media on which they may flourish. For this purpose ventilation, removal of filth, and soap and water, are in the main all that is necessary. One open window is certainly better as a disinfectant than the exposure in a room of some supposed disinfectant, whose chief attribute is a very unpleasant odour.

How far the poison of the different infectious diseases enters by the mouth is not known, but probably in the case of Typhoid Fever it always enters that way. That it enters by the nose or mouth in Measles, Diphtheria, and Scarlet Fever is also certain, and hence the great necessity for preventing non-infected persons using the same handkerchiefs, and the same eating and drinking utensils without previous careful disinfection.

Table 9.
NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES
 IN THE TEN YEARS 1898 TO 1907.

	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Notifiable—										
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...	5	9	...	4	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	6	73	54	10	68	25	13	19	12	13
Diphtheria	29	22	15	38	33	11	12	16	11	13
Membranous Croup	11	15	13	8	7	7	8	2	1	1
Typhoid Fever.....	26	20	17	9	18	14	19	12	11	10
Erysipelas.....	8	3	4	2	2	3	4	6	10	9
Puerperal Fever .....	...	11	5	5	1	2	6	7	3	10
Non-Notifiable—										
Whooping Cough.....	5	69	41	31	12	54	43	27	27	26
Diarrhoea, Enteritis, &c.—										
Total Deaths...	165	305	191	196	90	157	230	156	256	91
Children under one	134	235	150	157	68	115	190	123	208	72
Measles	8	90	16	3	152	17	101	10	117	7
Phthisis.....	171	169	160	160	142	150	149	79	140	142
Influenza	7	22	35	12	6	17	7	10	15	15

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION.

Departmental Administration.

The offices of the Public Health Department and the Depot of the Cleansing Department are situated in Aqueduct Street. At this place are the refuse destructor and the disinfecting station.

Powers and Duties of the Health Committee.

The following is an extract from the **powers and duties** of the Health Committee :—

To have the management, superintendence, and control of the Sanitary Department.

To exercise and perform the powers and duties of the Council in relation to the following matters, and to be the Executive Committee of the Corporation under any Act or Acts of Parliament relating thereto, viz :—

The suppression and removal of nuisances and, in connection therewith, the approval or disapproval of plans for the abatement of nuisances ; the suppression of offensive trades, and the non-consumption of smoke.

The erection or provision of public privies and urinals, and the cleansing thereof.

The watering, sanding, or ashing, and scavenging of the paved streets other than ordinary macadamised roads.

The collection, removal, and disposal of nightsoil, filth, and refuse.

The flushing of sewers in case of infectious disease.

To carry into effect the provision of the following Acts, Orders, Regulations and Byelaws within the Borough, and to be the Executive Authority or Registration Authority as the case may be, under the said Acts and Orders :—

The Canal Boats Acts, 1877 to 1884.

The Factory and Workshops Acts, 1891, 1895, 1901, and 1907, except the provisions of those Acts relating to means of Fire Escape.

The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1885 (Sections 7, 9 and 10) ; The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (Part II, Unhealthy Dwelling Houses), together with all subsequent Acts extending or amending the same. And, jointly with the Improvement Committee, The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (Part I, Unhealthy Areas, and—if and when adopted—Part III, Working-class Lodging Houses), together with all subsequent Acts, extending or amending such parts of that Act.

The Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897.

Byelaws as to Houses Let in Lodgings.

The Midwives Act, 1902.

Notification of Births Act, 1907 (if and when adopted by the Council.)

To take charge of the Depots (including the Sterilized Milk Depot), staff, and plant of the Department, and to purchase or hire such horses, carts, tools, implements, and materials as may be required for the purposes of the Committee.

To receive, consider, and where deemed advisable, to act upon the reports of the Medical Officer of Health, and to give directions to the Medical Officer of Health, when necessary.

Female Health Visitors.

FEMALE HEALTH VISITORS.—Three visitors are employed whose primary duty is the visiting and re-visiting of newly born children, to advise and assist the mother in the care of her child. The town is divided into three districts for this purpose.

In addition to the above one of the visitors enquires into the deaths of infants, and also as a qualified Sanitary Inspector, visits workshops where females are employed. An account of this part of her work will be found under the section on Factories and Workshops. She also visits the houses where dirty and neglected children live, as reported to us from the schools.

Another visitor, in addition to having a district for visiting newly born children, supervises the midwives; an account of that part of her work will be found under the section on Midwives.

The visitors pay a visit as soon as possible after birth, to the house where a birth has occurred, to advise the mother, whom they re-visit, if necessary. In some cases where it has been thought advisable to attend more frequently, the name and address has been sent to the Nurses' Home, and one of the nurses from that institution has paid regular visits. During the year 347 visits have been paid to 14 addresses sent in this way.

In addition to visiting for the purpose of helping the mother, the visitors are obtaining information on social and economic matters relating to the industrial employment of women and to child bearing, which will prove of great value in any further steps that we take regarding these subjects. That this is an important part of their

work must not be denied, for we have very little knowledge of the causes leading to the birth of still-born children, to premature births, and to the birth of children already handicapped when they are born, by bringing with them some deformity or defect, which is a serious hindrance to them in after life.

SUMMARY OF YEAR'S WORK.	No.
Number of newly born children visited.....	2782
Do. visits to newly born children	3942
Do. children visited at end of six months ...	2112
Do. do. do. twelve do. ...	349
Do. visits to Diarrhæa cases	251
Visits to dirty children from the Schools	114
Do. children who are taking Humanised Milk ...	256
Other Visits—Sick Children, Still Births, cases of Phthisis, &c	126
Visits to houses where children have died.	360

Midwives.

MIDWIVES.—The Health Committee are appointed by the Council to carry out the duties which devolve upon it as Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act of 1902.

This Act says that “ Every Council of a County or County Borough throughout England and Wales shall on the commencement of this Act be the Local Supervising Authority over midwives within the area of the said county or county borough. It shall be the duty of the Local Supervising Authority

- (1) To exercise general supervision over all midwives practising within their area in accordance with the rules to be laid down under this Act.
- (2) To investigate charges of malpractice, negligence, or misconduct on the part of any midwife practising within their area, and should a *prima facie* case be established, to report the same to the Central Midwives Board.
- (3) To suspend any midwife from practice, in accordance with the rules under this Act, if such suspension appears necessary in order to prevent the spread of infection.”

The Local Supervising Authority may delegate to a committee appointed by them its duties under this Act.

For the better carrying out of these duties a female health visitor was appointed, who was also a midwife holding the midwifery certificate of the Central Midwives Board ; she commenced duties at the beginning of the year.

Midwives.

There are 47 midwives on the roll or list, living in Burnley who have notified their intention to practice as midwives. Of this number there are only seven who possess a certificate, the rest are on the roll because they were acting as midwives at the time of the passing of the Act. I have caused my visitor to make enquiries, and she reports that of this number at least twelve cannot either read or write. Many of the women who are registered as midwives are quite unfit to have charge of women and children at such a critical time of life as the lying-in period. Perhaps the child suffers the most, and many cases of blindness are originally due to carelessness or ignorance of the midwife or nurse in the first few weeks of life.

During the year the visitor has paid 452 visits to the midwives. She has examined the registers of their cases, and the outfit which they are called upon to keep by the rules framed by the Central Midwives Board. The midwife has to provide herself with certain articles for the better carrying out of the work, and with a washable dress, and has to keep herself and her house clean. To enable them to keep to the rules of the Board, we have furnished them with cards of rules for their guidance. Four at least of these women have been unable to keep them and were suspended, their names being afterwards removed from the roll by the Board. Three of them were removed because they were not clean, and the fourth for neglect of her patients, whereby three of them died. One of the four continued to call herself a midwife after her name was removed from the roll, and on conviction before the magistrates she was fined ten shillings and costs.

During the year, one midwife was reported to the Board, in addition to the four already mentioned. In this case the midwife had neglected to advise the parents in two cases to have the eyes of the infants attended to. I believe that permanent injury has been done to the eyes of one of the children by the neglect of the midwife. As a result of the report, the Central Midwives Board have warned her, and asked for a further report on her conduct.

During the year a letter was received from the Central Midwives Board, suggesting that the midwives be trained in the use of the clinical thermometer. The visitor has endeavoured to instruct some of the midwives in the manner suggested.

Milk Depot.

MILK DEPOT.—The Depot was opened in October of 1904 for the supply of humanised milk for infants.

This method of dealing with our infantile mortality does not appear to have been made use of to the extent it might have been, for there is practically no increase in the work of this department.

The milk comes from farms in the neighbourhood, which are under the strict supervision of the Veterinary Inspector.

In the contract with the Corporation the farmers undertake to supply milk of a certain standard; there are also regulations as to the feeding of the cattle. The milk must be strained and cooled at the farm before delivery.

At the depot the milk is filtered through a Ufax Filter, the essential feature of which is the employment of cotton wool as a filtering medium.

After filtering, the milk is modified or humanised, *i.e.*, it is mixed with certain proportions of cream, sugar, and water, that in its composition it may attain as near as possible to the constitution of human milk; it is then bottled in quantities to suit the requirements of infants of different ages, each bottle containing enough for one meal. After the bottling, it is what is called Pasteurised, which is carried out as follows:—

The milk in the stoppered bottles is placed in the Sterilizer—a large pan heated by steam—the temperature of this vessel is raised to 160° and kept at that for 20 minutes, a higher temperature being used in the warmer weather.

The milk is tested daily for its percentage of cream by the Borough Analyst.

The formulae for the composition of the humanised milk vary for children of different ages, and arrangements are made for altering the composition to suit individual cases, or at the wish of the medical attendant.

The milk now being filtered, humanised, bottled in air-tight bottles, and Pasteurised—this being done to check the growth of

Milk Depot.

putrefactive or other organisms that may have got into the milk—is distributed to the various shops, from which it can be obtained by the consumer. A sufficient number of bottles, each with enough for a meal, is placed in a wire cruet, one cruet being a 24 hours supply.

In July, a circular letter was sent out to all the medical men, suggesting that as there was great difficulty at that time of the year with regard to feeding infants, the milk would be delivered at the home of any of their patients, if necessary.

When a child is supplied with milk for the first time, a few particulars are obtained as to the reasons for artificial feeding, the health of the child, &c. Directions are given as to the method of feeding the child, and particular stress is laid on the fact that once the bottle has been opened the contents must be used, if not all used the remainder must not be re-stoppered for use at another time. A request is made that the child be brought to the Depot from time to time, that it may be inspected and weighed.

The milk from the depot must not be looked upon as in any way a substitute for breast milk, but there are a great number of mothers who have not a sufficient supply of breast milk for their children, and it is for these that the milk from the depot is intended, and if we could persuade all such parents, especially in summer time, to make use of it, we should have a much lower figure as the result of our infantile deaths. Unfortunately, the children of that class whom we are most anxious should take the milk, do not get it.

During the year 349 children have taken the milk, there being 67 on the books at the beginning of the year, and 70 at the end. Of the number, 56 took the milk for less than one week, and 27 for one week. Of the 282 added to the books during the year, 192 took the milk for an average length of time of 17 weeks each. 39 of the children were not more than a week old when they commenced to take the milk. In 243 children the average age at the commencement was 14 weeks.

Since the opening of the Depot 1212 infants have taken the milk.

Milk Depot.

DETAILS OF YEAR'S WORK.

Gallons of Milk obtained.....	6295
Pints of Cream obtained.....	2439

HUMANISED MILK.

Number of Bottles modified.....	181,549
Sold at Shops	158,015
Sold at Depot	21,534
Pint Bottles	811 mostly sold at Depot.

STERILISED MILK.

Bottles Sterilised	18,065
Sold at Shops	16,192
Sold at Depot	1,823

STERILISED CREAM.

Bottles Sterilised	3494
Sold at Shops	2157
Sold at Depot	1315

FOOD INSPECTION.

Food Inspection. The inspection of food is carried out by Mr. Kenyon, M.R.C.V.S., the Veterinary Inspector. The fact that all the slaughtering is done at the Public Abattoirs makes the meat inspection an easy matter, and enables it to be carried out with efficiency. A system of voluntary surrender of any meat unfit for food is practised, and during the year there has been only one prosecution for exposure of meat unfit for human food.

On June 25th, six pieces of boned meat, one tongue (all in pickle), and one crop of beef, weighing respectively 5, $4\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 6, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $16\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., were siezed, taken before a magistrate, condemned, and afterwards destroyed. Before the Court this meat was proved to be "slink." The butcher had paid 30/- for the carcase, the usual price of a similar carcase of good beef being at least £15. He was fined 40/- and costs in the first case, and 10/- and costs in the other seven cases, in default, three months' imprisonment.

The frozen, chilled, and Birkenhead meat brought into the borough was sound and of a good quality.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of Animals Slaughtered.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Total.
January	839	4253	1030	36	81	6239
February	578	2994	463	.....	49	4084
March	571	3118	386	4	68	4147
April.....	498	2923	338	41	87	3887
May	670	3126	441	344	67	4648
June	537	1696	278	1234	44	3789
July.....	534	420	245	3245	50	4494
August	485	76	262	3485	96	4404
September	500	129	271	3120	92	4112
October	567	112	361	3303	126	4469
November.....	730	926	619	3454	159	5888
December	653	3218	565	16	90	4542
Totals in 1907...	7162	22991	5259	18282	1009	54703
Totals in 1906...	6428	19258	4973	20803	905	52347

Number of Animals specially examined, and results.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Total.
Number examined	85	34	39	...	23	181
Passed	50	6	16	...	3	75
Condemned	35	28	23	...	20	106

Causes of Rejection.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Total.
Tuberculosis	7	...	12	...	...	19
Feloned	6	...	...	...	...	6
Septicemia	1	...	...	...	...	1
Thin and emaciated....	1	1	2	...	11	15
Suffocated	5	27	2	...	...	34
Anthrax.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	7	...	...	...	...	7
Parturient Apoplexy....	2	...	...	...	...	2
Septic Metritis	1	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis	4	...	1	...	...	5
Pyemia .....	...	...	...	...	1	1
Abortion .....	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hepatitis .....	...	...	5	...	2	7
Anaemia .....	...	...	1	...	...	1
Immature.....	...	...	...	...	5	5
Total.....	35	28	23	...	20	106

Number of Animals at Abattoirs affected with Localised Tubercle.

Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Total.
63	8	4	3	78

The following articles unfit for human food were voluntarily surrendered for destruction :—

Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Rabbits.	Fish.	Vegetables.
159 lbs.	36 lbs.	238 lbs.	54	42 lbs.	4 tons 2 cwts.

Milk Supply.

The **Milk Supply** of Burnley comes from the farms in the neighbourhood. From the results of the analyses made by the Borough Analyst, the quality of this appears to be very good. The Veterinary Inspector visits the farms which are in the Borough, but he has no power to inspect those outside. In a Bill which the Corporation are promoting, powers are being sought to enable the Sanitary Authority to have the farms visited outside the borough, where the presence of tuberculous cattle is suspected, and on the discovery of such animals to prevent the sale of the infected milk in the town. Besides the prevention of the sale of tuberculous milk, much still requires to be done to prevent the sale of dirty milk, and one cannot lay too much stress upon the necessity for grooming cattle, carefully wiping the udder and teats of the cows before milking, and a scrupulous cleanliness of the milker's hands and arms, and of the vessels into which the milk is put, both at the farm and in the house to which it goes.

The milk is mostly delivered at the houses, but we have 177 milk shops. These shops have been visited in all 780 times by the Veterinary Inspector, and he has only had to make complaints on 16 occasions, none of which have been of a serious nature.

During the year 13 samples of milk were taken from the milk carts coming from farms where there was reason to suspect the presence of tuberculous cattle. Two of these samples were found to be tuberculous. As the farms were situated outside the borough the result of this bacteriological examination of the milk from these two farms was passed on to the Medical Officer of Health of the Burnley Rural District. I believe the cows which were giving the tuberculous milk were isolated and dealt with in the usual manner. The rest of the samples were from farms inside the borough, and of these, two were found to contain more than the average quantity of dirt. Notice of this was sent to the farmer.

Contagious Diseases.

Contagious Diseases.—A cow died from Anthrax, on a farm inside the borough, on February 14th. The carcass was removed to the destructor and destroyed, and no further case occurred.

On March 11th, a horse was found in a stable suffering from Farcy, and on March 14th, two horses were found in a stable suffering from Glanders. The carcasses were removed to the Destructor and destroyed. No further cases of either of these diseases has arisen.

NUISANCE INSPECTION.

Nuisance
Inspection.

NUISANCE INSPECTION.—The town is divided into four districts, each having its inspector, who is responsible for his district to the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Infectious diseases are dealt with by one inspector, who has the assistance, if required, of the inspector in the district in which the case of infectious disease is situated.

The following is a summary of the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors :—

	No.
Visits to Workshops and Workplaces.....	654
„ Bakeries.....	234
„ Restaurants	55
„ Confectioners	44
„ Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops.....	76
„ Ice-Cream Shops.....	19
„ Milk and Grocers' Shops	3
„ Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' Premises	51
„ Butchers, Bloodboilers and Food Preparers...	33
„ Milliners and Dressmakers.....	155
„ Other Dress Trades.....	65
„ Hairdressers and Barbers	18
„ Marine Stores and Offensive Trades	14
„ Stables and Manure Tips	827
„ Premises where animals are kept.....	29
„ Lodging-Houses, Registered	73
„ „ Unregistered	8
„ Vans, Tents, &c.	78
„ Canal Boats.....	312
„ Cellar Dwellings.....	86
„ Single Dwellings	64
„ Back-to-back Dwellings	19
„ Furnished Rooms.....	367
„ Other Dwellings	411
„ Reported Overcrowded and Dirty Houses....	157
„ New Property, <i>re</i> Closets, &c.....	392
„ Old Property, <i>re</i> Alterations	30
No. of Premises visited where Nuisances exist	5094
„ re-visited „ „	4726
Drains tested.....	170
Legal Notices served	1067
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisances	2264
Defective Property reported by Staff	3209
No. of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor	1173
„ „ other Departments	213
Smoke Observations taken.....	897
Visits to Boiler Houses	305

Housing of
Working
Classes.

Housing of the Working Classes.—As before mentioned, most of the houses in Burnley are self-contained and commodious, and contain at least four rooms.

The particulars regarding the houses that do not fit this definition are here given, with the number of people living in them at the end of the year.

	Number	Persons.
Cellars.....	112	251
Furnished Rooms..... (Houses Let in Lodgings 110)	206	526
Back-to-back Houses..... 1880 Single Houses 344 } ...	2224	7367 1225 } 8592

The cellars are those dwellings which are beneath the level of the adjoining street or court, and underneath some other building, it does not necessarily mean that they are cellars according to our Local Act.

In December a census was made of these dwellings by the members of the staff of this department, this works out as follows :—

	Children under 1.	1 to 5.	Over 5.	Total.
Cellars 112	8	26	217	251
Back-to-back and Single Dwellings 2224	347	962	7283	8592

The single dwellings referred to are equivalent to back-to-back houses, for they have no through ventilation, and are not self-contained. They vary as the back-to-back houses do in the number of their rooms, many of them having three rooms.

During the year orders have been served under Section 151 (2) of the Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1871, to close certain

dwellings because they were unfit for human habitation, with the following results :—

Single Dwellings.—

RESULT.

16 and 18, Maltkiln Street, back to back, want of light, ventilation and free air space	Converted into through houses.
114, 116, and 118, Sandygate, Want of Sanitary Con- veniences, &c.	Closed.

Cellar Dwellings.—Orders have been made to close certain cellar dwellings, with the following results :—

15½, Salmon Street	Closed.
44½, 46½, 48½, and 50½, Bank Parade	„
45½, Bridge Street	„
7½, Hill Top Street	Not vacated at end of year.
10½, Top Street	„
2a, Wilkinson Street	„

The following cellar has been voluntarily closed :—

3½, Barnes Street.

Houses Let in
Lodgings.

Houses Let in Lodgings (Furnished Rooms).—Under Section 90 of the Public Health Act, 1875, the Local Sanitary Authority have Byelaws relating to the above. These provide for :—

- (1) For fixing and from time to time varying the number of persons who may occupy a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, and for the separation of the sexes in a house so let or occupied.
- (2) For the registration of houses so let or occupied ;
- (3) For the inspection of such houses ;
- (4) For enforcing drainage and the provision of privy accommodation for such houses, and for promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses ;
- (5) For the cleansing and lime-washing at stated times of the premises, and for the paving of the courts and the courtyards thereof ;
- (6) For the giving of notices and the taking of precautions in case of any infectious disease.

Houses Let in
Lodgings.

Under paragraph 2 there are 110 of these houses registered, divided into 206 separate lodgings. They are mostly let furnished, and the separate lodgings are made up as follows :—

One roomed	134
Two „	65
Three „	5
Four „	1
Total.....	<u>206</u>

The number of lodgings in each house varies from 1 to 43 ; this latter number being the number of those in the old Militia Barracks, now known as Clifton Square. Each lodging is supposed to be a weekly tenancy, the rent varying from 3/- to 5/- per week. This rent generally includes, besides the room, the furniture, bed and bedding, and utensils, any articles such as bed linen, curtains, &c., which belong to the landlord, are presumed to be kept clean by him. The room itself must be kept clean by the tenant.

The Sanitary Inspectors do not, as a rule, encounter any difficulty in supervising these places, and the usual fault they have to find is with the cleanliness of the rooms. The staircase, common passages, and sanitary conveniences, for which the landlord is responsible, are, as a rule, kept fairly clean.

This class of dwelling is associated with many evils, the worst appearing, however, to be of a moral nature, and therefore are those over which a Sanitary Authority has no direct control. Those matters over which the Local Sanitary Authority have control may be considered to be in a fairly satisfactory condition.

In June, a deputation from the Health Committee, consisting of the Chairman, the Town Clerk and the Medical Officer of Health, attended a Conference on this subject at Bradford, presided over by the Mayor of that city. The following resolution was agreed to :—

“ That this Conference of the Local Authorities of the North of England is satisfied that the present powers of Local Authorities with regard to Houses Let in Lodgings are very inadequate, and urges the Government to amend the existing law so as to confer upon Local Authorities as regards Houses Let in

Houses Let in
Lodgings.

Lodgings, similar powers to those at present possessed by them with regard to Common Lodging Houses, as to registration, inspection, cleanliness, sanitary accommodation, number of occupants, and the well ordering of such houses, and also so as to make the registration of such houses to be required annually.”

This resolution was forwarded to the Health Committee by the Town Clerk of Bradford, with a request that the Member of Parliament for the Borough be requested to support legislation on the lines suggested. It was resolved by the Health Committee:—

“ That the Town Clerk be instructed to ask Mr. Fred Maddison, M.P., to support legislation as suggested by the said Resolution.”

Occupants.—It was estimated at the end of the year that there were 532 persons living in these furnished rooms.

Total.	Adults.		Infants under 1.	Children 1 to 12.
	Male.	Female.		
532	204	201	8	119

Every person over 12 is counted as an adult, as the Byelaws regard them as such.

Black Smoke
Nuisance.

Abatement of Black Smoke.—The Health Committee passed the following resolution in April :—

“ That ten minutes in the hour be the maximum period allowed for the emission of black smoke from any chimney in this Borough, not being the chimney of a private dwelling house.”

The following is a summary of the results of the observations taken :—

No. of Chimneys observed.	No. of observations taken.	Average No. of observations taken.
158	790 hourly. 107 half-hourly.	5·6

Result of Hourly Observations—

	Dense.	Medium.	Light or None.
Total amount of Smoke in minutes.....	2956	7154	37,290
Average amount of Smoke in minutes.....	3·74	9·05	47·20

Result of Half-hourly Observations—

	Dense.	Medium.	Light or None
Total amount of Smoke in minutes.....	48·5	230	2931·5
Average amount of Smoke in minutes.....	0·45	2·15	27·40

The following is a statement of the action taken under Section 91 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (Paragraph 9), relating to the emission of black smoke ;—

Letter Notices sent	122
Legal Notices served	28
No. of firms proceeded against.....	5
Withdrawn on Payment of Costs after adjournment	4
Order made to abate nuisance	1

Factories and
Workshops.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—Under the Factories and Workshops Acts, 1891, 1895, 1901, and 1907, it is the duty of the Local Sanitary Authority to enforce the sanitary provisions relating to these places. With regard to factories, the Factory Inspector visits them, and if he has any complaint to make as regards the sanitation, this complaint is forwarded to the Local Sanitary Authority. During the year there have been 27 complaints received from the Factory Inspector in this way. With regard to workshops and workplaces the Local Sanitary Authority has similar powers to the Factory Inspector.

Number of factories and workshops on register at end of year :—

Factories.....	133
Bakehouses	201
Milliners and Dressmakers	218
Woodworkers	34
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers.....	121
Metal Workers	30
Sundries.....	28

Total.....	<u>765</u>
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This list is of necessity an approximate one, as the figures relating to workshops and bakehouses are constantly changing, especially the class of workshops which includes dressmakers. Then the number of bakehouses is constantly changing, for a bakehouse must be registered if it is a place “in which are baked bread, biscuits, or confectionery, from the baking or selling of which a profit is derived.” This definition includes in Burnley a great number of small grocers’ and confectioners’ shops.

In addition to the inspection of the male sanitary inspectors, a female sanitary inspector has visited those places where females only are employed.

Factory
Inspection.

Factory Inspection.

Number of inspections	173
Defects found and legal notices served.....	20

List of Defects.

Require Limewashing	4
Water Closets defects.....	12
Water Closet not marked " Females "	1
„ without fastening	1
Defective Slop Drains	2
Without Abstracts	4

Total.....	<u>24</u>
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Those without abstracts were referred to H.M. Factory Inspector, the rest have been remedied.

The complaints received from the Factory Inspector include the following—want of doors to women's closets, no water supply to closets, want of limewashing, want of ventilation, offensive accumulations, offensive effluvia, &c.

Inspection of
Bakeries.

Inspection of Bakeries.—

Details of Defects found—

Require Limewashing.....	15
Defective Water Closets	13
„ Drains)	7
„ Ashpits	1
„ Slop Water Pipes	4
Drain in Bakehouse	1
Closet in „	1
Dog kept in „	1
Defective Ventilation	1
Without Abstracts	6

Total.....	<u>50</u>
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38 Notices have been served on the occupiers of these premises and the defects remedied. The remaining six complaints were remedied without the necessity of sending a legal notice.

Other Work-
shops.

Other Workshops.—

Inspections	577
Notices served	55

Defects found.—

Defective Water Closets	29
Dirty „ „	3
Defective Drains	3
Limewashing required	11
Insufficient Water Supply	3
Structural defects—defective floors, roofs, yards, &c.	8
No Abstracts	27

Total.....	<u>84</u>
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55 Legal Notices have been served and the defects remedied; the remainder were remedied without notice. The 27 without abstracts were notified to H.M. Factory Inspector.

Details of the Female Sanitary Inspector's Work.

The figures here given are already included in those figures under the heading of Workshops.

Number of Shops inspected.....	184
„ inspections	238

	No. of Inspec- tions.	Defective Ventila- tion.	No Abstract.	Nuisances Found.	Required White- washing.
Dressmakers.....	87	1	3	...	...
Milliners	30	1	1	...	...
Confectioners and Bakers	98	...	5	2	8
Drapers	7	...	...	...	...
Stocking Knitters...	4	...	...	...	...
Furriers.....	1	...	...	...	...
Baby Linen	7	...	2	...	...
Shirt Makers	1	...	...	...	...
Shroud Makers	1	...	...	...	...
Tailors	2	...	...	...	...
Total.....	238	2	11	2	8

**Offensive
Trades.**

Offensive Trades.—These are the trades of blood boiler, tallow melter, fell monger, bone boiler, gut scraper, and gut cleaner, soap boiler, tripe boiler, and knacker. The premises on which these trades are conducted are subject to frequent inspection, and the work may be considered to be fairly well carried out, and with very little nuisance to the inhabitants who live in the neighbourhood. In most of these cases the only way to avoid nuisance is by the suitability and cleanliness of the premises, and by frequent removal of offensive material carried out in such a way and at a time as not to cause offence.

The following Table is called for annually by the Home Office :—

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1907,

for the County Borough of Burnley, on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories	173	20	0
(Including Factory Laundries.)			
Workshops	953	93	0
(Including Workshop Laundries.)			
Workplaces .....	...	...	...
(Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)			
Total.....	1126	113	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under Public Health Acts :—*				
Want of cleanliness	26	26	...	0
Want of ventilation	5	5	...	0
Overcrowding	0	0	...	0
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	...	0
Other nuisances	15	15	...	0
†Sanitary { insufficient	2	2	...	0
{ unsuitable or defective.....	37	37	...	0
accommodation { not separate for sexes.....	3	3	...	0
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101)	1	1	...	0
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100).....	47	47	...	0
Other Offences—Abstracts.....	37	...	37	0
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)				
Total	174	137	37	0

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† For districts not in London, state here whether section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the District Council; and if so what standard of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops has been enforced.

3.—HOME

NATURE OF WORK.*	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, Section 107.							
	Lists received from Employers.						Addresses of Outworkers.	
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.			Received from other Councils.	Forward'd to other Councils.
	Lists. §	Outworkers. §		Lists.	Outworkers. §			
		Con-tractors.	Work-men.		Con-tractors.	Work-men.		
Wearing apparel— (1) making, &c. (2) cleaning and washing..... Lace, lace curtains and nets... Artificial flowers Nets, other than wire nets ... Tents..... Sacks Furniture and upholstery Fur pulling Feather sorting Umbrellas, &c..... Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.... Paper bags and boxes..... Basket making..... Brush making Racquet and tennis balls Stuffed toys..... File making Electro-plate Cables and chains Anchors and grapnels..... Cart gear Locks, latches and keys..... Pea picking	17	...	27	...	...
Total

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4

§ The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of lists (received from employers who sent them will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual name will often be repeated.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Workshops upon Register	632
Bakehouses Overground	197
„ Underground	4
Milliners and Dressmakers	218
Woodworkers.....	34
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers.....	121
Metal Workers	30
Sundries	28
Total number of workshops on Register	632

Date, March 4th, 1908.

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, laundries, workplaces or homework. The duties of of December, 1904. A further Memorandum, on the Home Work Provisions of the Factory Act, was issued to all

WORK.

Prosecutions.		Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, Section 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, Sections 109, 110.		
			Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecuti'ns.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110.)	Prosecutions (S. 109, 110.)
Failing to keep or per- mit inspecti'n of lists.	Failing to send lists.							
...	...	37	8	8	...	...	...	...
...

such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done. both in February and August as required by the Act) and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's

5.—OTHER MATTERS.	
Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133).....	37
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector { Notified by H.M. Inspector	27
as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but { Reports (of action taken) sent to	
not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) { to H.M. Inspector .....	...
Other .....	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	1
In use at the end of the year	4

(Signature) THOMAS HOLT, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Local Authorities and the Medical Officer o fHealth under the Act of 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum District Councils and Medical Officers of Health in October, 1906.

Canal Boats.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 and 1884.—Particulars are found of the work done under these Acts in the following extract from a Report and Table supplied to the Local Government Board.

“ The inspection of Canal Boats forms part of the duties of the Sanitary Inspector whose salary is inclusive and unapportioned.

302 boats were inspected during the year 1907, against 111 for 1906.

720 males, 118 adult females, 6 children of school age, and 68 children under school age were found on board.

There have been no infectious diseases found or notified.

There are 54 boats on the register.

On June 20th, 1907, H.M. Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884, paid his annual visit here, and made an inspection of the visiting books and journal, expressing himself satisfied at the way the duties were performed.

I am pleased to record the courtesy received from all masters of boats, and the readiness to afford any information required.

The statistical statement is herewith appended.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 & 1884.

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT to the (1907) Annual Report of the
Burnley Urban Sanitary (Registration) Authority.

Have you Hospital Accommodation for any case of Infectious Disease met with on a Canal Boat in your Sanitary District?		Yes.	
Is Inspector's remuneration inclusive with payment for other duties?		Yes. If special, how much?	
1	Number of Boats added to Register in 1907	...	...
2	Number re-registered owing to Structural Alterations	...	...
.....	Number re-registered owing to other reasons	...	...
54	Total Number registered to 31st December, 1907	...	...
.....	Total Number of Registrations Cancelled	...	...
54	Actual Number of Boats on Register at 31st December, 1907	...	...
302	Number of Boats Inspected in 1907	...	...
280	Number of Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations	...	...
22	Number of Boats infringing the Acts and Regulations	...	...
Total Number for which the Cabins were registered, 1,404 persons.			
Total Number occupying the Cabins		...	912.
Details of Occupation: Male Adults		...	720
Female Adults		...	113
Children of School Age		...	6
Children under School Age		...	68

Number of Cases
met with.

Number of Cases
Remedied.

Details showing Numbers Infringing in respect to—		
.....	Registration	.....
.....	Notification of Change of Master	.....
3	Absence of Certificate	3
.....	Certificate not Identifying Owner with Boat	.....
.....	Marking	.....
1	Overcrowding	1
.....	Partition (Reg ⁿ . 8, b. ii.)	.....
.....	Females over 12 Improperly Occupying	.....
2	Cleanliness	2
3	Painting	3
.....	Ventilation....	.....
12	Dilapidation	12
.....	Removal of Bilge Water	.....
.....	Without Pump	.....
.....	Refusal of Admittance to Inspector	.....
1	No proper Water Vessel	1
.....	Without requisite Double Bulkheads	.....
.....	†Non-notification of Infectious Disease* ¹	.....
.....	Number of Boats detained for Cleansing (not for I/D.)	.....

22 Total Cases met with.

Total Cases Remedied

22

†Number of Legal Proceedings taken* ²	.....
Number of printed Notice Forms issued	9
Number of Notices attended to	9
Number still corresponding about* ³	.....

† Particulars of these should be given on sheets to be attached. *¹State Disease and measures of isolation adopted. *²State infringements in respect of which taken and results.

*³ Reasons for delay in compliance.

Disinfection.

DISINFECTION.—The usual method of disinfection of houses where infectious diseases have occurred is by means of the formalin spray.

Clothing, bedding, carpets, curtains, &c., are removed in a covered van to the depot, and disinfected in the steam disinfecter.

The particulars of the work in this department are as follows :—

Visits to Infected Houses	1729
Rooms Disinfected	1107
Number of times Disinfecting Machine used	119
Schools Disinfected	41
Cabs do.	1
Visits to Consumption cases	35
Measles cases visited	110

Whitewash
Brushes.

Whitewash Brushes.—For the purposes of enabling people to cleanse their own premises, whitewash brushes are lent out at a charge of 1d. for two days. During the year 6,307 brushes have been lent out, as compared with 6,151 the year previous.

Cleansing of
Persons Act.

Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897.—Under this Act, which the Burnley Local Sanitary Authority has adopted, means of cleansing persons infected with vermin are provided. Four persons have availed themselves of these means during the year 1907. The arrangements for carrying out this cleansing, as before pointed out, are not satisfactory.

Cleansing and
Scavenging.

CLEANSING AND SCAVENGING.—For these purposes the town is divided into four districts, over each district being a foreman, who has to see to the cleansing of the streets, the sanding and ashing or watering, when necessary, the removal of refuse from the streets, the emptying of ashpits and ashbins, and the cleansing of the urinals and trough closets. For these purposes the foremen have under them about 80 street sweepers, 16 ashpit men, and 11 gully men.

The carting is carried out by contractors who at certain rates provide either horse and man—for gully grating, sanding, watering, &c., when vehicles belonging to the department are used—or horse, cart, and man, for ashpit emptying and the removal of clinker.

Removal of
Excreta.

Removal of Excreta.—This, as will be seen from the following particulars, does not concern the cleansing department very greatly, as it is mostly removed by the Water Carriage System :—

Clean Water Closets	6659
Waste Water Closets	16758
Trough Closets—Troughs 574 Closets	2436
Wall, Earthenware, and Pail Privies	561
Number of Public Urinals	35

During the year the following was done :—

Blocked Clean Water Closets loosened.....	139
Do. Waste do. do.	1138
Latrines, cleansed daily	55634
Urinals, do.	12098
Number of Privies emptied 1513 Pails	12897

The number of privies will be seen to be a very low one, as compared with the others, and further reduction should, if possible, be aimed at. There will always have to be a certain number within the borough, as access to a sewer is not always possible, and other means of disposal of excreta may not be available.

Disposal of
Refuse.

The Disposal of Ashpit Refuse :—

There are in Burnley—Ashpits	19245
Do. Ashbins	2658

The number of Ashbins, as will be seen from past reports, steadily increases. The total abolition of ashpits, with the defective doors and the consequent scattering of the contents about the street, and the nuisance which arises when these places are emptied, should be the objective of a sanitary authority. An endeavour is made to lessen these evils as much as possible by constant supervision. The ashpits are emptied as required, but as far as possible they are cleaned out at least once a month ; the ashbins are emptied once a week.

Amount of Ashpit Refuse, &c., dealt with :—

Loads of Ashes removed	20602
Do. Nightsoil and Garbage removed.....	1006
Do. Shop Refuse removed	1981
Ashbins, Tubs, &c., emptied	86984

The ashpit refuse is carried to the Destructor at the Depot, and there destroyed. This destructor is by Meldrums, the steam generated being used for the production of electricity at the Corporation Electricity Station, which is adjoining. Steam is also supplied to the disinfecting machine.

The figures for the Destructor are :—

Total Refuse weighed in	TONS. 13359
Old Tins, &c., weighed out	121
Clinker weighed out.....	5364

The rest of the refuse has been taken to various tips, the principal one being at the top of Abel Street.

Street
Cleansing.

Street Cleansing.

Loads of Refuse removed from streets.....	13518
Hand-cart loads	22812
Boxes of Water spread on streets.....	4931
Loads of Snow removed	3527
Loads of Ashes spread on streets and footpaths...	158
Hand-cart loads do. do. do. ...	1235

APPENDIX.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

Monthly summary of Readings.

Meteorological Chart, shewing rainfall, sunshine, temperature, &c.,
for each week since the beginning of June.

TABLE I. Shewing the Population, Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality in Burnley for the last twenty-six years.

TABLE II. Being Table I of the Local Government Board, shewing Population, Number of Deaths, Number of Births, Number of Deaths of Children under one, &c., for the last ten years.

TABLE III. Being Table III of the Local Government Board, shewing numbers of cases of Infectious Disease notified, with their respective ages.

TABLE IV. Being Table IV of the Local Government Board, shewing causes of death, and deaths in Public Institutions.

TABLE V. Being Table V of the Local Government Board, shewing causes of death of children under one year of age, and the ages in weeks and months.

TABLE VI. Shewing the Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infantile Mortality, Diarrhœa Deaths, &c., for each of the twelve wards. On Map.

TABLE VII. Shewing the Causes of Death for the year 1907, separated into ages and wards. Inset.

METEOROLOGY.

Meteorological
Observations-

THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY is at Queen's Park. The instruments were obtained from the Meteorological Office and set up there in May last. An inspector from that office visited the place and expressed approval of the arrangements, and regular observations have been taken from the 1st of June. This observatory is what is called an Auxiliary Climatological Station to the Meteorological Office, and the results of the observations are sent once a month to London. The Meteorological Office publish a monthly return of all the places that supply them with readings. A weekly return of temperature and rainfall is also sent by us for the use of the Registrar General, for publication in a weekly return sent out from his office.

The Instruments consist of a Kew pattern barometer—this is in the potting shed—the reservoir is 458 feet above sea level, and in the enclosure are the following:—

In the Stevenson Screen. ...	{	Wet Bulb Thermometer.	
		Dry Bulb	„
		Maximum	„
		Minimum	„
Solar Radiation Maximum Thermometer.			
Grass Minimum Thermometer.			
Earth Thermometers.—1 foot.			
4 foot.			
Sunshine Recorder. (Campbell Stokes).			
Rain Gauge. (8 inches in diameter).			

The bottom of the Stevenson screen is 461 feet above sea level.

The readings are taken daily at 9 o'clock a.m., and the results are posted each day in front of the Town Hall, and published on the Wednesday in each of the two local papers.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF READINGS.

June.—Mean reading of barometer 29·776 inches, highest reading 30·154 on the 17th, lowest reading 29·530 on the 3rd, mean range for the month 0·624 inches. Highest temperature in shade 72·5° on the 9th, lowest temperature 37·6° on the 29th, mean 52·3°. Highest solar maximum 135° on the 16th, lowest temperature on grass 34° on the 29th. Mean reading of 4 ft. thermometer 49·4°. Total rainfall

Meteorological
Observations.

6.325 inches on 26 days, greatest fall 0.74 on the 11th. Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. 81.0. Bright sunshine 80 hours 9 minutes, greatest amount 12 hours 30 minutes on the 13th ; 4 days without sun.

July.—Mean reading of barometer 30.013 inches, highest reading 30.478 on the 16th, lowest reading 29.527 on the 4th, mean range for the month 0.951 inches. Highest temperature in shade 77.5° on the 18th, lowest temperature 35.2° on the 1st, mean 55.5° Highest solar maximum 128.5° on the 16th, lowest temperature on the grass 31.5° on the 1st. Mean reading of 4 ft. thermometer 52.8° Total rainfall 2.305 inches on 18 days, greatest fall 0.385 on the 30th. Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. 76.4. Bright sunshine 146 hours 33 minutes, greatest amount 14 hours 5 minutes on the 17th ; 2 days without sun.

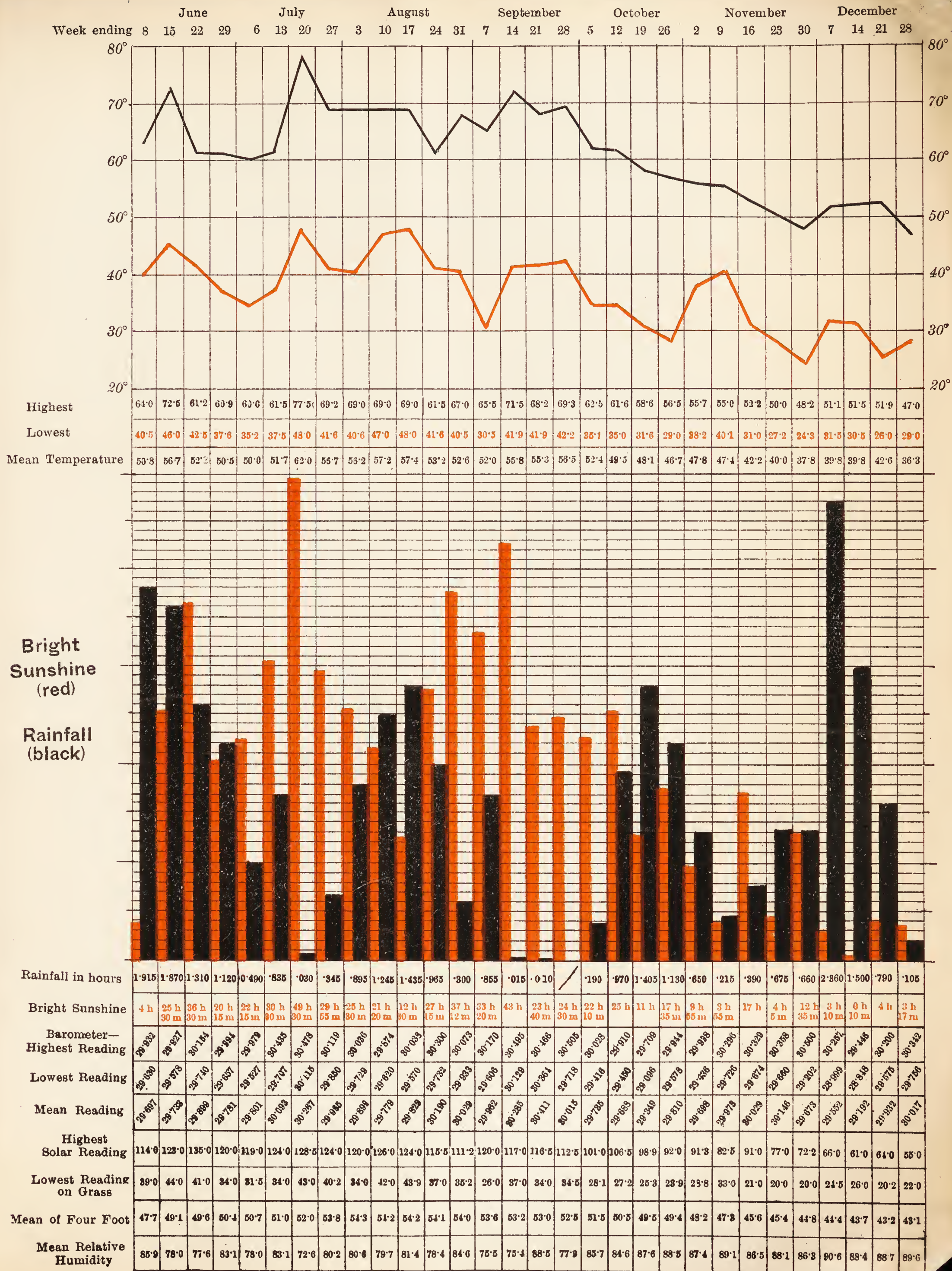
August.—Mean reading of barometer 29.920 inches, highest reading 30.300 on the 22nd, lowest reading 29.570 on the 15th, mean range for the month 0.730 inches. Highest temperature in shade 69.0° on the 4th, lowest temperature 40.5° on the 30th, mean 55.1°. Highest solar maximum 126.0° on the 4th, lowest temperature on grass 34.0° on the 1st. Mean reading of 4 ft. thermometer 54.2°. Total rainfall 4.235 inches on 23 days, greatest fall 0.92 on the 14th. Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. 81.0. Bright sunshine 104 hours 30 minutes, greatest amount 10 hours 30 minutes on the 30th ; 5 days without sun.

September.—Mean reading of barometer 30.133 inches, highest reading 30.505 on the 22nd, lowest 29.606 on the 2nd, mean range for the month 0.899 inches. Highest temperature in shade 71.5° on the 10th, lowest temperature 30.5° on the 4th, mean 54.8°. Highest solar maximum 120° on the 5th, lowest temperature on grass 26.0° on the 4th. Mean reading of 4 ft. thermometer 53.3°. Total rainfall 0.88 inches on 5 days, greatest fall 0.455 on the 2nd. Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. 81.0. Bright sunshine 124 hours 40 minutes, greatest amount 9 hours 5 minutes on the 28th ; one day without sun.

October.—Mean reading of barometer 29.627 inches, highest reading 30.028 on the 5th, lowest 29.096 on the 15th, mean range for the month 0.932 inches. Highest temperature in shade 62.5° on the 1st, lowest temperature 29.0° on the 24th, mean 48.4. Highest solar maximum 106.5° on the 7th, lowest temperature on grass 23.9° on the 24th. Mean reading of 4 ft. thermometer 51.4°. Total rainfall 4.345 inches on 22 days, greatest fall 0.780 on the 16th. Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. 87.4. Bright sunshine 78 hours 20 minutes, greatest amount 7 hours 40 minutes on the 3rd ; 7 days without sun.

November.—Mean reading of barometer 29.965 inches, highest reading 30.500 on the 30th, lowest 29.202 on the 27th, mean range for the month 1.298 inches. Highest temperature in shade 55.7°

Weekly Report of Meteorological Observations.



**Meteorological
Observations.**

on the 2nd, lowest temperature 24.3° on the 30th, mean 41.8° . Highest solar maximum 91.3° on the 1st, lowest temperature on the grass 20.0° on the 19th. Mean reading of 4 ft. thermometer 47.6° . Total rainfall 1.960 inches on 19 days, greatest fall .300 inches on the 22nd. Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. 87.2. Bright sunshine 44 hours 45 minutes, greatest amount 6 hours 30 minutes on the 1st; 12 days without sun.

December.—Mean reading of barometer 29.728 inches, highest reading 30.342 on the 24th, lowest reading 28.848 on the 14th, mean range for the month 1.494 inches. Highest temperature in shade 51.9° on the 20th, lowest temperature 26.0° on the 15th, mean 39.0° . Highest solar maximum 66.0° on the 3rd, lowest temperature on grass 20.2° on the 15th. Mean reading of 4 ft. thermometer 43.4° . Total rainfall 4.755 inches on 21 days, greatest fall 0.72 inches on the 7th. Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. 89.6. Bright sunshine 10 hours 37 minutes, greatest amount 3 hours on the 15th; 19 days without sun.

Table 1.—Population, Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality in Burnley for the last twenty-six years.

On comparing this Table with previous Annual Reports, and also with Table 1 of the Local Government Board Reports on page 69, the estimated populations for many of the years will be found to vary greatly. This is especially noticeable between the years 1891 and 1901. Between the years 1881 and 1891 the population had increased at the rate of 48 per cent., and as the customary method of estimating populations is to assume that the increase is at an even rate, the population estimated in this way in 1901 should have been 128,000. However, when the census came to be taken, the population was found to be only 97,043, which figure is given on the following table, and the rate of increase therefore was found to have been only 11 per cent., as compared with 48 per cent. in the previous decade. I have, therefore, estimated the population for the various years between 1891 and 1901 on this basis of 11 per cent. increase. This, of course, has reduced the previous estimations of those years to a marked extent, and has in a corresponding manner increased the birth rates and also the death rates, which will be found to be different on comparison. Of course, the figures for the infantile mortality are not an estimation, but are calculated each year on numbers that are known, *i.e.* number of births, and number of deaths of children under one.

Year.	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.
1882	61,695	41·8	23·5	204
1883	64,509	40·1	23·7	201
1884	67,322	39·3	23·8	221
1885	70,135	37·8	21·2	186
1886	72,949	35·4	23·6	246
1887	75,761	36·0	20·7	214
1888	78,574	36·4	21·3	204
1889	81,388	37·2	23·2	225
1890	84,201	34·1	22·5	220
1891	87,016	36·0	23·1	221
1892	88,019	35·9	20·9	189
1893	89,022	35·4	22·8	227
1894	90,024	34·5	19·9	174
1895	91,027	35·0	25·6	249
1896	92,030	34·6	20·2	173
1897	93,033	33·8	22·1	223
1898	94,036	31·9	19·0	194
1899	95,039	29·9	23·6	273
1900	96,041	30·5	19·7	208
1901	97,043	27·5	18·9	227
1902	98,193	29·6	19·2	175
1903	99,344	27·5	19·0	216
1904	100,494	27·2	20·0	232
1905	101,693	26·5	16·8	174
1906	102,914	27·5	19·7	212
1907	103,947	28·7	17·4	156

TABLE 2.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and previous Years.

(Being Table I. of the Local Government Board).

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.						
		Number.	Rate. *	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate. *					
1897	100,000	3147	31·5	702	223	2142	21·4	236	79	...	2063	20·6
1898	100,000	3001	30·0	582	194	1869	18·7	240	80	...	1789	17·9
1899	100,000	2843	28·4	778	273	2341	23·4	295	98	...	2243	22·4
1900	100,000	2934	29·3	611	208	1992	19·9	308	92	...	1900	19·0
1901	97,500	2680	27·5	609	227	1948	20·0	301	100	...	1848	18·8
1902	99,000	2906	29·6	511	175	2008	22·3	330	110	...	1898	19·2
1903	99,000	2713	27·5	586	216	1962	19·8	344	115	...	1847	19·0
1904	99,000	2685	27·2	625	232	2066	20·9	376	125	...	1941	20·0
1905	100,000	2667	26·6	465	174	1799	18·0	379	119	...	1680	16·8
1906	102,914	2838	27·5	612	215	2144	20·8	448	134	20	2030	19·7
Averages for years 1897-1906.	99,650	2841	28·5	608	213	2027	20·5	325	105	...	1924	19·3
1907	103,947	2987	28·7	468	156	1933	18·6	439	142	19	1810	17·4

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10, and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

At Census of 1901—

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 4,015

Total population at all ages 97,043
 Number of inhabited houses 21,194
 Average number of persons per house.. 4.578

TABLE 3.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.

(Being Table III. of the Local Government Board).

Name of District—County Borough of Burnley.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District.							Not Stated.	Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	77	2	21	28	12	13	...	1	14
Erysipelas.....	119	2	4	6	10	67	9	21	14
Scarlet fever	512	5	142	315	29	18	...	3	243
Typhus fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	43	...	2	9	9	15	...	8	13
Relapsing fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	15	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	...
Plague.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	766	9	169	358	63	125	9	33	...

Isolation Hospital—Burnley and District Sanatorium.

Table 4.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1907.

(BEING TABLE IV. OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the Subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the district
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	13	...	8	3	...	2	...	14
Whooping Cough	26	9	17	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).....	14	2	9	3	...	...	...	3
Croup	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	1
Fever (Typhus) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (Enteric)	10	...	1	1	2	6	...	5
„ (Other continued) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	15	...	...	...	3	6	6	1
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	91	72	11	2	...	3	3	4
Enteritis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	10	...	...	...	3	7	...	...
Erysipelas	9	...	...	...	2	5	2	5
Other Septic Diseases	6	1	...	1	1	2	1	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	142	1	2	7	29	97	6	59
Other Tubercular Diseases	69	25	20	7	3	8	6	37
Cancer (Malignant Disease)	69	...	...	...	...	58	11	19
Bronchitis	278	101	38	2	2	67	68	43
Pneumonia	135	25	20	1	14	64	11	25
Pleurisy	5	...	...	...	1	3	1	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	8	...	1	1	1	4	1	...
Alcoholism (Cirrhosis of Liver) ...	11	...	...	1	...	8	2	4
Venereal Diseases.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	66	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	13	...	...	...	1	12	...	1
Heart Diseases	170	2	2	4	6	81	75	77
Accidents	64	14	12	7	2	24	5	31
Suicides	8	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Nephritis	41	...	2	...	4	30	5	16
Old Age	95	...	...	...	...	3	92	12
Apoplexy.....	60	...	...	...	...	26	34	8
All other causes	369	147	30	21	13	133	25	70
All causes	1810	468	183	61	88	655	355	439

Table 5.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

(Being Table V. of the Local Government Board).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
<i>All Causes.</i>																	
Certified	75	6	19	17	117	64	27	46	41	42	27	15	28	14	19	17	457
Uncertificated	5	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	11
<i>i. Common Infectious Diseases.</i>																	
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Scarlet Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Whooping Cough .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	9
<i>ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases.</i>																	
Diarrhoea, all forms.....	..	..	..	5	5	9	4	15	10	9	4	4	4	1	3	4	72
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis, Gastric-intestinal Catarrh..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5
<i>iii. Wasting Diseases.</i>																	
Premature Birth	50	..	5	3	58	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
Congenital Defects	12	3	2	2	19	5	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Injury at Birth	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus..	8	1	5	5	19	13	2	6	6	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	53
<i>iv. Tuberculous Diseases.</i>																	
Tuberculous Meningitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	13
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	10
<i>v. Other Causes.</i>																	
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .....	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Rickets.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	8
Convulsions	4	..	3	1	8	3	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	3	21
Bronchitis .....	..	..	3	..	3	14	10	10	6	10	10	7	13	6	8	4	101
Laryngitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	3	2	2	..	4	1	4	3	25
Suffocation, overlying	2	..	..	..	2	3	..	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12
Other Causes.....	1	..	1	..	2	3	1	1	2	7	3	1	3	1	..	2	26
	80	6	19	17	122	65	28	46	42	43	27	15	29	15	19	17	468

District of BURNLEY.

Population (estimated to middle of 1907).... 103,947

Births in the year—Legitimate 2,805

Deaths in the year of—Legitimate Infants .. 411

Illegitimate 182

Illegitimate Infants .. 57

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—1,810.

TABLE 7.—CAUSES OF DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1907.

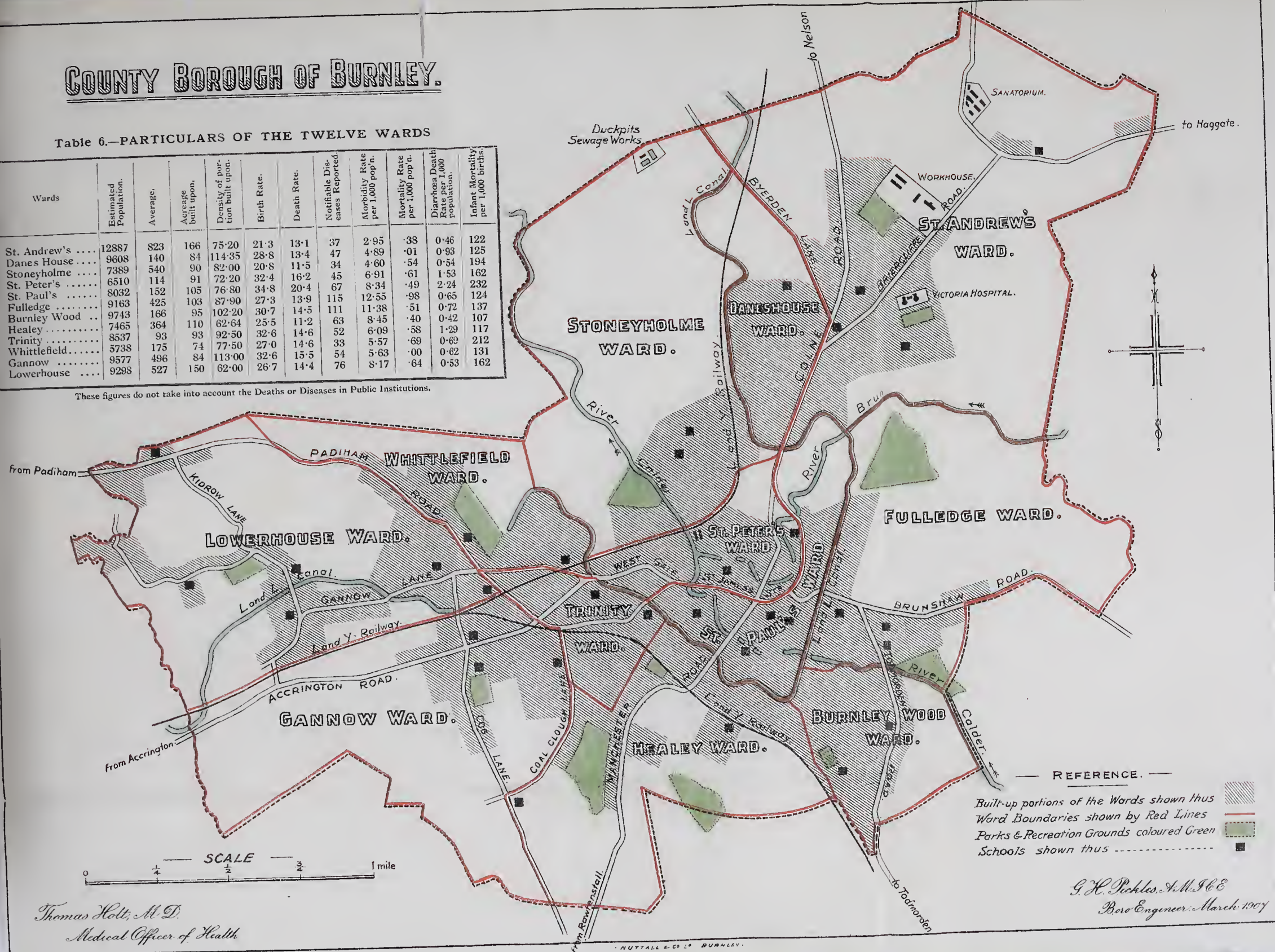
	St. Andrew's.	Danesh use.	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's.	St. Paul's.	Fulledge.	Burnley Wood.	Healey.	Trinity.	Whittlefield.	Gannow.	Lowerhouse.	Workhouse.	Victoria Hospital.	Sanatorium.	Deaths notified from other Districts.	DEATHS.									
																	Under 1	Between 1 and 5.	Between 5 and 15.	Between 15 and 25.	Between 25 and 45.	Between 45 and 65.	65 and over.	Total.		
MALE	81	63	37	53	84	56	70	35	65	39	71	80	130	44	5	9	279	91	34	48	104	214	152	922		
FEMALE	88	66	48	53	80	72	72	46	60	45	77	53	85	21	12	10	189	92	27	40	137	200	203	888		
Smallpox		
Scarlet Fever	1	..	2	2	1	7	8	3	13		
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	3	..	2	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	..	2	9	3	14		
Enteric Fever	2	1	..	1	2	..	2	1	1	2	3	10		
Measles	3	2	1	..	1	2	5	7		
Whooping Cough	1	1	3	2	..	2	1	2	4	5	1	4	1	..	9	17	26		
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	2	9
Chicken Pox .....	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Fever .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Other Septic Diseases .....	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	6
Influenza	2	2	1	..	..	2	3	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	5	6	15
Rheumatism	2	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	1	6	15
Chorea .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	6	9	4	10	18	6	7	3	11	4	6	5	2	72	11	2	..	1	2	3	91		
Syphilis	3	2	6		
Tuberculous Diseases—Lungs	15	12	3	8	7	15	11	4	7	6	7	7	37	1	..	2	5	1	2	7	29	53	44	142		
General	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	3	2	12	9	3	2	..	4	4	..	22		
Intestines	2	1	4	..	1	1	..	3	1	5	2	13	6	..	1	20		
Meningitis	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	3	10	5	1	19		
Other forms	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	4	2	8		
Pneumonia	13	11	13	8	10	6	14	9	10	7	9	8	14	3	1	..	25	20	1	14	26	39	11	136		
Bronchitis	27	25	14	20	38	18	26	9	19	8	24	23	21	4	1	1	101	38	2	2	8	59	68	278		
Diseases of Pleura .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	5
Laryngitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Asthma and other forms of Respiratory Disease .....	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Heart Disease	17	13	2	3	6	15	16	10	8	7	12	11	46	4	2	2	4	6	29	52	75	170		
Apoplexy	6	1	6	1	5	4	8	2	3	3	6	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	34	60
Anæmia	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	4	2	8
Addison's Disease .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Rickets .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Diseases of the Stomach—Gastritis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	6
Gastric Ulcer	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	5	1	..	8
Dyspepsia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Intestinal Diseases—Appendicitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	6
Obstruction .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	5	..	..	1	1	1	1	3	2	9
Perforation .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Peritonitis	2	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	5	3	..	10
Other Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	3
Diseases of Liver—Hepatitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Abscess	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cirrhosis .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	2	6	
Diseases of Gall Bladder .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	
Other Diseases	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Nephritis	7	2	2	1	3	4	3	..	4	1	..	1	12	1	2	..	4	8	22	5	41		
Uræmia .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Cystitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Prostate Disease .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Other Urinary Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Diseases of the Female Reproductive System	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	4	2	..	..	6
Brain Diseases—Meningitis	2	4	2	..	5	1	2	1	1	3	5	2	..	2	8	10	6	4	2	2	..	30		
Tumours .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Diseases of the Nervous System—Neuritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Paralysis	1	1	1	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	4	11
Convulsions	2	..	1	3	4	2	2	..	..	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	21	2	..	..	..	..	23
Epilepsy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	1	6
Spasmodic Croup .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	7
Diseases of the Spinal Cord	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	10
General Paralysis of the Insane .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	4
Premature Birth	5	8	2	5	3	4	4	3	8	5	10	9	66	66		
Congenital Defects—Atelectasis .....	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	8
Malformations .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	8
Hydrocephalus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Icterus Neonatorum .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Heart	2	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8
Accidents at Birth	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Debility, Marasmus, &c.	6	1	5	4	11	1	1	2	4	5	5	4	4	1	..	..	53	1	..	..	..	..	54
Teething	3	3	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	9	8	..	..	..	..	17
Old Age	9	11	2	5	6	5	4	10	14	4	11	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	92	..	95
Parturition—Heart Failure .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Placenta Prævia .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
Pneumonia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Peritonitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Phthisis .....	..	..	..	..																		

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Table 6.—PARTICULARS OF THE TWELVE WARDS

Wards	Estimated Population.	Average.	Acreage built upon.	Density of population built upon.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Notifiable Diseases Reported.	Morbidity Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	Mortality Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	Diarrhoea Death Rate per 1,000 population.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births.
St. Andrew's	12887	823	166	75.20	21.3	13.1	37	2.95	.38	0.46	122
Danes House	9608	140	84	114.35	28.8	13.4	47	4.89	.01	0.93	125
Stoneyholme	7389	540	90	82.00	20.8	11.5	34	4.60	.54	0.54	194
St. Peter's	6510	114	91	72.20	32.4	16.2	45	6.91	.61	1.53	162
Fulledge	8032	152	105	76.80	34.8	20.4	67	8.34	.49	2.24	232
St. Paul's	9163	425	103	87.90	27.3	13.9	115	12.55	.98	0.65	124
Burnley Wood	9743	166	95	102.20	30.7	14.5	111	11.38	.51	0.72	137
Healey	7465	364	110	62.64	25.5	11.2	63	8.45	.40	0.42	107
Trinity	8537	93	93	92.50	32.6	14.6	52	6.09	.58	1.29	117
Whittlefield	5738	175	74	77.50	27.0	14.6	33	5.57	.69	0.69	212
Gannow	9577	496	84	113.00	32.6	15.5	54	5.63	.00	0.62	131
Lowerhouse	9298	527	150	62.00	26.7	14.4	76	8.17	.64	0.53	162

These figures do not take into account the Deaths or Diseases in Public Institutions.



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